The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,663.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 11th October 1870, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry districts, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rowas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	6 0	2 0	6 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

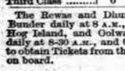
The Rowas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).



The Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 12th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz.:—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden.....	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples.....	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines / Without Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden.....	1st Class. £25	2nd Class. £15	Deck. £5
„ Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£9
„ Marseilles ..	£56	£36	£14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 1st October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit an passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

UBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

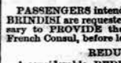
	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11	£8.	To ROME.....	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE ...	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS ...	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 9th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,573 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 7th instant. The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Native Poly'anders will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
3rd October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

On account of the concerned—

6 bales of grey yarn 30 water and mock water.
2 cases 100 pieces each white jaconets Nos. 80 and 90.
1 ditto 100 ditto ditto Nos. 50 and 70.
2 ditto 7 red Twist No. 40 damaged by oil.
1 case white madapollams No. 501.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder:—

44 square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.
6 round ditto ditto ditto
148 square ditto 2nd class ditto ditto

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome English-built serviceable Hansom, with a strong Australian Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RAJAHS, CHIEFS, SIRDARS, NOBLES AND GENTLEMEN, &c. &c. &c.

An Auction Sale of very valuable costly Carved Blackwood real English Mahogany gilt China and Papier Mache Household Furniture, best sets of richly Cut Glass Decanters and Plateglasses, rich Chandeliers of various lights by Nash, full-toned Piano, Hand Organ, self-acting and keyed organ with piano, rich English Hall Carpets, large pier Looking-glasses, valuable Pictures, excellent clock-playing music striking quarters by James McCabe, Garden Seats, Flower Pots, Carriages, Horses and Harnesses, &c., &c. at the late Residence of Ramlall Thacoredass, Esq., Tardeo.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, and on following days, the 5th and 6th day of October 1870, at exactly 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instruction to submit to sale by public auction, at the above premises, the extensive and varied assortment of furniture, &c., &c., comprising richly carved drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, consisting tables richly covered with marble slabs, conversation, spring and damask cushion sofas, ottoman drawing and dining chairs, sideboards, whatnots, chiffoniers, pier and dining tables, English almirah with full sized plate glass, book cases, four-post damask furnished bedsteads, pier glasses, valuable pictures, beautiful clocks with music, table ornaments, Parian figures and vases, hanging and table lamps, wall shades of 2 and 3 light rich chandeliers of 6-8-12-18 and 24 lights, 1-2 and 3 lights candelabra with stands.

Rich cut glassware, consisting of highly chased star pattern sets of glass ware, wine and water tumblers, water and claret jugs, decanters, water goslets, ice plate and sets of fruit dishes, richly gilt and flowered real porcelainware, consisting of dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, rich plateware, consisting of sets of spoons and forks with table cutlery, dish covers, curry dishes, tea service, tea trays, bottle cruet and egg frames, round salvers, ice pitchers, ice-tea-pieces, rich English hall pile carpets, pianos, self-acting and hand organs, garden seats, and selected garden flower pots with plants, garden figure and tables.

At 3 P.M.—Carriages and Horses.

At 4 P.M.—The two valuable bungalows with nice garden.

Catalogues are published, and will be had on application, and the property is now on view.

Also at 3 P.M.—The Property of a Gentleman proceeded Home. One English Phaeton by Maybry and Thurpp. 1 Pair of Horses (Chesnut and Grey) with a set of double harness English and Whip.

For the sale of 2 Bungalows with Garden vide detailed Advertisement published in this day's "Star of India."

N.B.—Agents for Art Union Glasgow Prospectus for the next drawing of 1870-71 to be had on application. A subscription of one guinea constitute Membership for one year and will be entitled to a copy of drawing "Scriptural Text," "Peace be to this House."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English Mahogany Piano by Broadwood and Sons.
One German ditto ditto

NOTICE.—TO BE LET.—The 2nd Floor of our Office at No. 25, Apollo Street, being the most airy and commodious place well-suitable for a Merchant's, Solicitor's or Barrister's office, being at the most near distance of Her Majesty's High Court.

For rent and further particulars apply to the undersigned at ground floor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THAMES and MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (*Limited*).—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in BOMBAY for the SETTLEMENT of CLAIMS.

LYON & Co.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

POLICIES GRANTED, on favourable TERMS, upon Merchandise in Godowns, approved Dwellings, and insurable Property generally. For detailed information apply to

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, (of Liverpool).—RISKS ACCEPTED and POLICIES ISSUED upon Cotton and other Produce, Goods, &c., by Steamers and sailing Vessels to Europe. For rates and other particulars apply to

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 5th October 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED until the 10th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

CONTRACT for HAY.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1871.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables through out the Town or at such other places as the Health Officer may direct.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs and to include delivery.

Tenders must be on printed Forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Further information as to quantities to be delivered at each stable can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Depart., 5th October 1870.

CONTRACT for GRAIN and FODDER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned GRAIN and FODDER to the Municipality during the year 1871:—

MUTT	GRAIN
BARLEY	BRAN
OATS	COTTON SEED
GOREED	LINSEED OIL CAKE.

The Grain and Fodder must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs., and to include delivery.

Tenders must be on printed forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Dept., 5th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM and COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by E. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs...	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... „	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... „	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel ...	...	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool ...	...	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	...	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	...	12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	...	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	...	20½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...	...	21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	...	23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super ditto.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. „ ...	6	
White Irish Cambric ... ... „	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... ... „	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Roman Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Toe Thumb Ties ... each...	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.
Fine gold Collar Studs ... ... each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs ... ... per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... ... each ...	2½	
Front Studs ... ... per set ...	5	
Solitaires ... ... per pair...	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... ... per doz. ...	10,	12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels... ... „ ...		25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels... ... „ ...		25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size.

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches ...		50
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags...	5½	to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... ... per pair...	25	
Rug Straps	1½	2 to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats ...	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality ...	12	0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS— Eglington ... ... Falkland ... ... Sandon	14	0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS— Eglington ... ... Falkland ... ... Sandon ... ... Ex. quality ditto	10	0
BLACK FELT HATS— Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" Norman, "Worthing," "Paris" "Chester" "Ascot," Tyrol Hats ... ... Soft Felt Hats ... ... Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety ...	7	8
	8	8
	8	8
	4	0 to 6 0

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18	0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White ...	15	0
Drab do. do. do.	15	0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Just received per Overland Steamer,
Ladies' Colored French KID GLOVES.
All sizes and best quality only.....Rs. 2-12 per pair.

BADHAM and COMPANY.
Apollo House. Bombay.
1st October 1870.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
J. NEUBERG.

FRESH FRENCH BUTTER, in 1½ lb. Tins.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.
J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
A Fresh Batch to hand.
J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, just received.
MEDOC VIEUX, in Quarts and Pints.
PAULLAC, in Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX, in Quarts.
J. NEUBERG.

BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET,
By Th. BICHE LATOUR, of BORDEAUX,
To be had in Quarts and Pints from
J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, by direct Importation.

SHERRY WINE, from Xeres.

CHAMPAGNE—SILLERY MOUSSEUX.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

AYA PANA LIQUOR.

J. NEUBERG.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK
OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH THE OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.

The PONTOON BRIDGE of the East Indian Railway, at CAWNPORE, having been WASHED by FLOOD the THROUGH BOOKING of Traffic to Stations on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway is SUSPENDED until further Notice.

H. CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPOOR,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company, that, he has from THIS DAY CEASED to represent the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS in Western India.

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FRERE LAND AND PEIR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at their Office, in Rampart Row, West, up to 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 10th October, proximo, for FILLING UP with EARTH and LEVELLING CERTAIN PORTIONS of the COMPANY'S GROUND, as shown in Plan and Specification, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenderers to state time in which they undertake to complete the work.

Persons desirous of tendering may obtain all further necessary information at the Office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the Tender.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for filling up and levelling ground."

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—Under telegraphic advice from London a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 7th instant to the PROPRIETORS duly entered in the BOOKS of the BOMBAY BRANCH on 19th ultimo, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st October 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office at Mazagon, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 6th of October 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of PETTY STORES for one year.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

All particulars relating to this Contract may be learned on personal application during office hours at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Defences.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

NOTICE.—MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK ADAMS, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 4.

Barry, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Neemuch.

Henchy, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Secundrabad.

DISTRICT ORDER.

Commencing from yesterday until further orders uniforms may be worn by European troops in Garrison between reveille and retreat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 1st October, 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 504, dated 27th August 1870, the General Officers Commanding the Northern Division, Poona Division, Mhow Division, and Belgaum Districts, will be good enough to assemble Invalid Committees at the Stations mentioned below, in time to admit of the Invalids being sent to the Depots at Poona and Deolalee, for embarkation in the 3rd Troop ship, which sails on the 17th November next.

Belgaum.	Mount Aboo.	Sattara.
Deesa.	Mhow.	

Returns of actual members of Invalids and men in health for the overland route to be sent to the Quarter Master General's Office at Army Head Quarters as soon as possible after the assembly of the Boards, and the whole of the men sent to Depots are ordered in para 14 of the G. O. C. above quoted.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 24th September 1870:—

Lieut. F. C. Singleton, General List, Adjutant 28th N. I.

Lieut. F. B. Hennell, Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 18th Native Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Stileman, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major C. W. Wabab, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as second in Command in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Barrows.

Major J. Currie, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence of Captain Barras or until further orders.

General Depot.—Major and Local Lieutenant-Colonel F. de Montmorency, 59th Foot, to command, vice Colonel the Honourable E Massey, 95th Foot, who proceeds with his Regiment to England.

The following officers are appointed to do duty with the Invalide, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England on Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Euphrates on the 2nd instant:—

Lieutenant H. W. Parker, 18th Hussars.

" F. S. Topper, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

Captain G. G. Beazley and Lieutenant T. F. Gibbs, 83rd Foot.

The senior to command.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hannagan is directed to proceed to Kirkee for duty with E Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—

Major G. Priestley, 66th Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. S. Faulkner, Infantry, is placed on general duty, Belgaum.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Neemuch Station Order,—Dated 24th August 1870, directing Assistant Surgeon Leggett, 28th N. I., to receive medical charge of the Staff and Details, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Greene, F Battery 18th Brigade R. A., to receive charge of the Lock Hospital in addition to their respective duties, vice Surgeon Bruce.

29th Regt. N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 27th January 1870, directing Lieut. and Lieut. Wood, Wing Substitern and officiating Adjutant, to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own, vice Captain Humfrey.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

18th Hussars.—Major B. Burrell, to Bombay, from 21st September to 21st October 1870, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Second Captain and Adjutant H. W. Stockly, E Brigade, from date of departure, for 10 days, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

2nd Foot 1st Battalion.—Ensign A. C. Armstrong, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

15th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain P. H. Page, to Saraghur, from 22nd September to 1st November 1870, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th September, 1870.

The Right Honourable Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., having been pleased to signify his intention of giving a "Commander-in-Chief's Prize," consisting of a cup value £100, to be competed for by the British troops stationed in the Bengal Presidency, the following rules for conducting the competition for His Lordship's prize Lave received His Excellency's approval.

The match to be divided into two stages. Every Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier, Staff Sergeants excepted, with their Commanding Officers' permission, (and Commanding Officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors,) will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of one rupee each, and will fire five rounds each at 500, and five rounds each at 600 yards. The twenty men who make the highest aggregate scores at the two distances, in each regiment, will be considered the champions of their regiment, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire, as before, five rounds each at 500, and five rounds each at 600 yards.

The highest aggregate score made by the twenty champions of any regiment, at the two distances of the second stage, to win His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize, which will then become Regimental property, and will as a general rule be deposited in the Sergeants' mess.

The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes, as follows:—

To the Non-commissioned Officer or soldier who makes the highest aggregate score at the two distances of the second stage, whether he belong to the corps winning His Excellency's prize or not, twenty-five per cent. of the total entrances.

To the next highest aggregate score, on the same conditions as above, fifteen per cent. of entrances.

To the 3rd highest 12 per cent.
To the 4th highest 10 per cent.
To the 5th highest 9 per cent.
To the 6th highest 8 per cent.
To the 7th highest 7 per cent.
To the 8th highest 6 per cent.
To the 9th highest 5 per cent.
To the 10th highest 3 per cent.

In this way, individual skill will be largely rewarded. Both stages, (except in the case of regiments on the line of march, hereafter provided for,) must be shot off between the 26th December 1870 and 4th January 1871, both days inclusive. The practice of the second stage, once commenced, must be terminated on the day on which it was begun.

Corps, which will be on the line of march between the dates above specified, are requested to address the Chief Inspector of Musketry, Simla, stating the week, prior to the 26th December, during which they wish to compete. The Chief Inspector of Musketry will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's wishes to the corps concerned.

When regiments are divided into wings or detachments, the competition will take place, under regimental arrangements, at the station of the Head Quarters' Wing only.

Regiments armed with muzzle-loaders will use the three-grooved interchangeable Enfield, of Government issue. Regiments armed with breech-loaders will use the *three-grooved* Snider, of Government issue, which, at the ranges of this match, is practically equal to the muzzle-loader; but regiments armed entirely with, and, therefore, obliged to use, the five grooved Metford Snider, will give one point per man, or twenty points in the whole, to the other weapons, to compensate for the decided superiority of that arm.

Ammunition.—Of Government issue only.

Targets.—For both stages, second class regulation Marking and Scoring.—Regulation.

Position.—Hythe, kneeling.

Dress.—Any.

The musketry regulations, in regard to registers and all details not otherwise specified, are to be strictly followed. To give complete confidence to all, that the competition will be conducted with perfect fairness, the Commander-in-Chief wishes that, in stations where two British regiments are quartered together, a committee should be formed for each corps, consisting of one Field Officer (if available, otherwise of the senior Captain present, instead,) one Captain per regiment, and of the Musketry Instructor of the other regiment; for example, at Rawul Pindee, the Committee of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment would be composed of a Field Officer and Captain of the 6th Regiment, and the Musketry Instructor of the 36th Regiment. That of the 36th Regiment would be composed of a Field Officer and Captain of the 36th and the Musketry Instructor of the 6th Regiment. In stations where only one British regiment is quartered, the committee would consist of one Field Officer, one Captain, and the Musketry Instructor of the British regiment, and one officer acquainted with Musketry of any other corps, to be detailed by the Officer Commanding the station.

The committee for each regiment would be present during the firing of the second stage only of the competition; they would sign the practice registers at the conclusion of each distance; and they would send a certificate, according to the following form, to the Chief Inspector of Musketry, Simla, for His Excellency's information.

The registers of the Second Stage (only), and the total entrances of the first stage would likewise, be transmitted by each corps, to the Chief Inspector of Musketry.

No man is to be permitted to fire in the first stage, until he has paid his entrance money.

CERTIFICATE.

We certify that we were present during the whole of the practice of the second stage of the competition for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize, by the twenty selected men of Her Majesty's Regiment; that we compared the register with the target at the conclusion of the practice at each distance; that we added to, or deducted from, the total points of each register, any discrepancy that existed between targets and register; and that we saw that the practice was conducted in strict accordance with the conditions and rules of the Match, and with the Musketry regulations.

(Signed) A. B.
" C. D.
" E. F.

Place—date.

Ties.—Ties will be decided as follows:—

1st.—By the score made at the longer distance, 2nd stage of the competition.

2nd.—If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the longer distance 2nd stage.

3rd.—If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the longer distance, 2nd stage.

4th.—If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the shorter distance, 2nd stage.

5th.—If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the shorter distance, 2nd stage.

6th.—If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting by twos from the last shot to the first, both distances, 2nd stage.

7th.—If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last shot to the first, both distances, 2nd stage.

Ties between individuals in the first stage of the match will be decided regimentally, according to the foregoing rules, substituting 1st stage for "2nd stage."

No "sighting shots" to be allowed, in either stage, on the days of the competitions.

The minimum "pull off" of trigger to be 5½ (five and a half) lbs. The particular attention of Committees is solicited to this rule.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 17th September 1870.

The following appointments are ordered:—

Capt. F. C St. John, from attached 30th Native Infantry, to 1st Wing Subaltern, 4th Native Infantry—to join.

Capt. W. A. Cheke, from attached 9th Native Infantry, to 1st Wing Subaltern, 9th Native Infantry.

Capt. T. J. Cotton, from officiating Adjutant 14th N. I., to 1st Wing Subaltern 34th Native Infantry—to join on return to duty of Lieutenant A. W. Foord.

The undermentioned officer has passed the high proficiency test in the Persian language:—

Madras, 10th September 1870.

Lieutenant N. Powlett, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Tonghoo, 25th August 1870.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Alexander, doing duty 76th Foot.

20th September 1870.

Captain D. McDonald, 79th Highlanders, now on leave on the Neilgherries, will proceed in Command of Details from Wellington to Kamptee in the approaching cool season—On duty at the public expense.

23rd September 1870.

Staff Assistant Surgeon S. Flood, doing duty 45th Foot, is directed to proceed to Beypore with Invalids and Time-expired men by the extra train on the 5th October next, at 6-30 A.M., taking up the Details at Avady, Arconum, Jollarpett, Erode and Coimbatore, and to embark, at Beypore on the 7th idem, on board the overland troop ship Malabar, and accompany them to England. In the event of Assistant Surgeon F. Wade, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, joining the Details, he will assume medical charge of them from Staff Assistant Surgeon Flood.

The following postings and removals are ordered:

Major N. F. Bayly from general duty at Madras on the expiration of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 19th April last.

Assistant Surgeon R. V. Power, M.D., from 13th N. I.—vice Dr. Beach.

2nd Class Assistant Apothecary J. A. Douglas from B Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Arty., Bellary, to 79th Highlanders—To join at public expense.

2nd-Class Assistant Apothecary J. Marrow from 79th Highlanders to B Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Arty.—To join at the public expense.

Leave of absence:—

General List.—Captain A. G. Hutchins, Adjutant 39th Native Infantry, from 12th September 1870 or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a medical board, under 1868 Furlough Regulations.

Medical Dept.—Surgeon H. J. Beach, in medical charge 13th Native Infantry, in continuation from 1st September to 31st October 1870—Neilgherries, s. c.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	General Havelock (s)	Drewitt	Cochin, Sept. 28.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin, Sept. 28.
	Braemar	Griffiths	Liverpool, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Ocean Belle	Jarvis	Colombo.
	City of Paris	McDonald	Tuticorin.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
30	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Punjaub (s)	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
29	Candia (s)	Greame	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
29	Satara (s)	.....	Bombay.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—as the telegram states—600 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
THOMAS BLAKEY, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.
THOMAS ERSKINE, Esq.
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JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.
W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
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N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JAMES WINDUS, Esq.
A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
[Under Mrs. McDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under Mrs. McDONALD and Mrs. McAVER.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political & Physical.
Map-drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 "
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURGESS—October 4th, the wife of Mr. J. Burgess, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DODERET—September 28th, at his residence, No. 35, Poonamallee Road, the wife of F. Doderet, of a son.

DEATH.

LOWE—September 27th, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon Lowe, Madras Sappers and Miners.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

LINCOLN—September 21st, at Simla, the wife of F. Lincoln, Esq., Civil Judge, Lucknow, of a son.

McCLEERY—September 9th, at Golaghat, the wife of W. McCleery, Esq., C. E., of a son.

DEATH.

CURTOYS—September 25th, at Mussoorie, of diphtheria Eleanore Emily, the beloved child of W. J. Curtoys, Esq., aged four years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

VERY *apropos* to the present conflict comes an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the Resources of France and *Prussia*—the nickname which so many writers, especially French writers, English Conservatives, and Scotch Jacobites, a sect still alive—have agreed to confer on GERMANY. Among the many instructive papers furnished by the *Revue*—papers which we have cited from time to time, as witnesses to the real character and objects of the war—not one is more instructive than this comparison of resources. The politicians and diplomatists have told us what they wanted—the left bank of the Rhine for France, at least as far as Wesel; then a band of small States extending from Holland to Switzerland, all dependent for protection on France; and finally, in addition to a division of power between Austria and a Northern Confederation, a handy Confederation of the South open to the intrigues of the Great Powers. Ever since 1866, month after month, week after week, almost day after day, the necessity of diminishing the power of what the writers called Prussia was preached to the French people. They were prepared for a struggle by being told that it was inevitable; that France could not and would not bear to be shut out from all hope of extension—locked in by the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Sea, the Neutral States, and this rising Teutonic power; that some day she must fight for influence and territory; and that the sooner she piled up the means of combat the better for her. She claimed a right to take part in the arrangement of Germany, territorially and politically; and her plea was, not that she was weak, or menaced, or liable to invasion for purposes of conquest, but that no other Power near her had a right to be independent and strong. It was this tremendous pretension which compelled Germany in self-defence to hold herself ready, not only to resist an invasion, but to invade in her turn and fight out, on French soil, a quarrel forced on her by France. These are now matters of history, proved beyond dispute, settled without appeal. And now let us learn from the pen of a moderate Frenchman, how far France was justified in her envy and hatred of the new birth of Germany after centuries of discord and scission.

In estimating the resources of the two countries M. Paul-Leroy Reaulieu gives the supremacy on nearly every point to his own country. So satisfied is he that he is certain of success in the future, that he styles the incidents which marked the opening of the campaign profitable lessons. "Forced to step back in order to obtain a better foothold to collect itself and bound forward with an irresistible impetus the French people will not have delayed"—to do what?—"to maintain and even yet augment its antique patrimony of GLORY." Having sustained himself by this cheering prognostic, the writer goes on to establish his point—that France is essentially superior in nearly every kind of power to the State which it was the object of this war to weaken! In the first place France is larger than Germany, North and South, but the outset of the war showed this writer, as it did some others, that the frontier is weak; and he sets off the weakness of the frontier against the inferiority of superficial extent. He finds also that the east of France is not so well supplied with railways as the west of Germany, and especially that the strong places are not so closely and bountifully united with the capital. But when he comes to describe the frontiers of France he rejoices over the fact that the sea, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the neutral States shield her from all attack save in one direction; he admits that this is a great advantage, but he forgets to say that such a frontier is exceptionally strong, in short, unique in its strength. Nevertheless, he is candid, and points out very fairly how *la Prusse*—modern fashionable slang for Germany—is hemmed in by great Powers, has open frontiers, and is obliged to be armed on all sides at once! The admission is most valuable; especially when considered in relation to the sentence we now quote. After describing very fairly the admirable position of France, he says, "Thus, such are the precious advantages of our political and geographical situation, that we have on our flanks but *one* Power which can be our enemy; so that we can unfurnish almost the whole of our territory in order to direct all our forces and employ all our resources upon the narrow space where we are vulnerable." For defensive purposes—we will say nothing here about offensive purposes—could any State be more happily situated? Then comes population. France has 38,067,000, Germany 38,500,000; not an overwhelming superiority. But, alas, the Teutons, at least the northern Teutons, have one superiority over the French—they procreate faster. It is an affliction to the gallant French people that in this respect the Germans should outstrip them. But our author has consolations for his countrymen. All Teutons are not equally able, or at least the population of every German district does not increase at the same rate; consequently the evil is not so great as it appears. Moreover, M. Beaulieu finds that while there are more children under twenty in "Prussia," there are more over thirty in France, while between twenty and thirty the young folks are on an equality in both countries. The result is that in poor weak France there are more men able to bear arms than there are in Germany. Consolations augment. The standing army of Germany reaches a total of 408,000, that of France 441,437, to which must be added 146,771 who can be called up at once. The possible number of German combatants is set down at 1,104,000, and the possible number of French at 1,003,527. Many of these only existed on paper, but whose fault was that? The men were there. Out of this region of military statistics we find French superiority in all directions. There is the Navy, a mighty force, but resting on a commercial marine, oddly enough less strong than the German. Then France is richer, supports more easily a heavier taxation than the Germans a lighter; thinks little of a budget for a milliard and 900 millions, while the Germans are crushed under a mere milliard. Moreover, even the French sources of revenue are superior—indirect taxes, instead of the produce of national property, which supplies 44 per cent. of the Prussian revenue. Add to this that France can borrow any amount at a low interest while "Prussia" at a high interest finds it difficult to scrape up a few millions. It is even a matter of boast that the French debt is bigger. Nor is France superior only in credit; she gets what our contemporary would call a "tribute" from the rest of the world, for far more silver and gold enter than leave France. Also she coins infinitely more than poverty-stricken Germany. Her superiority in commerce is immense; she has far more spindles at work; she is the "queen of the woollen industry"; beaten in coal she goes ahead in the production of iron; and has she not a mighty superiority in *les industries de luxe*? "Here," says our reviewer, "is our uncontested dominion; here we reign by right of conquest, right of birth, by virtue of those exquisite qualities and marvellous aptitudes with which Providence has endowed our national genius, by virtue also of fruitful traditions which strengthen and purify our natural taste." Providence has the honour of being acknowledged as patron of *les articles de Paris!*

Having demonstrated the superiority of the French in a material point of view, and with much reason, M. Beaulieu shows that morally and intellectually his countrymen are at the head of the world. "The French have those unique qualities which, for so many centuries"—ever since the days of Julius Cæsar in fact, not to speak of Franks and Normans—"have decided in their favour the fate of battles." All nations are brave, but while many are brave with "resignation," the French are brave "avec emportement." And now at this moment the world is honoured with the spectacle of a people, which, "accustomed to win at the first shock," is yet after misfortunes, self-possessed, calm, unconquerable. "The present strife will only increase our greatness in the eyes of Europe in making us display qualities and resources unknown to and unsuspected by even ourselves." We need go no further except to say that that M. Beaulieu gives his countrymen excellent advice, and reminds them of certain defects, spots in the sun, which they must correct. "When we have driven the enemy out of our territory, when we have wrested from him a peace *glorious*" (glory is the central idea) "for us, our patriotic enterprise will not be completed. There are two maxims we must never forget, maxims which ought to guide our conduct: one, that the great scourge of a people is optimism; the other that even in war, the most powerful springs of success are the moral and intellectual resources of a nation."

And now, having established the striking superiority of the French, political, moral, intellectual, military, geographical, naval, commercial, agricultural, superiority as taxpayers, superiority in wealth and credit; having demonstrated every kind of superiority, except in the art of procreation, we may ask where is the justification for this war? Where the just ground for an insane jealousy of Germany? If all these advantages have been wasted, if this collective might has been frittered away—whose the fault? Germany and Europe had reason to be alarmed at a Power which possessed of all these bounteous gifts, yet used them with the avowed object of winning glory and securing domination May she learn the lesson now harshly taught her, and may she learn it without having to pay an excessive price for the teaching! If she be cured of Napoleon-worship, if she conquer freedom for herself, then will she be truly great, nay greater than ever. Not until then.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in Chief of the Bombay Army returned to Poona on Saturday last from Seroor and Ahmednuggur.

LAST week a new school was opened in the Chawrasee talooka of the Surat collectorate. There were several European and native residents of Surat present on the occasion.

WE understand that a building for a High School will be erected at Bhownuggur, the foundation stone being laid in December next.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN was to leave England on the 17th September, and as he is coming to Bombay he may be expected by the mail after next. It is doubtful whether he will pass any time here.

MR. T. W. H. HUGHES, of the Geological Survey Department, is said to have been again deputed to the Central Provinces, to report upon the economic resources of the coal fields of the Wurda river, and also to indicate the line of railway that would best accommodate the collieries.

THE building for a dispensary at Mehmoodabad which was to have been erected at the expense of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in memory of his deceased wife Maneckbaee, is now ready, and will, we understand, be opened in a few days for the public.

WE learn from the "Indu Prakash" that there are fifty-six "Indian Grievances" calling for parliamentary enquiry and redress. The enumeration of them fills four columns. Ten are "grievances of the great reigning families and chiefs of India;" six are "grievances of the aristocratic classes in the empire;" eleven, "grievances of the classes engaged in the cultivation of the soil;" two are "grievances of the manufacturing classes;" nine "grievances of the people collectively as subjects;" five "grievances of the subjects caused by unjust taxation;" eight, "grievances resulting from the extravagance of public expenditure;" and the remaining five come under the head of "miscellaneous." May they not all be summed up in the one great grievance, the presence of the English in India?

BUNKUM BY VICTOR HUGO.

VICTOR HUGO, almost immediately on his return from exile to Paris, addressed the following letter "to the Germans." It must surely have been written after a substantial banquet given by his compatriots in honour of his return. The letter is dated 9th September, and appears on the same day in the *Journal de Débats*, from which paper we have translated it, believing that it will at least furnish a quarter of an hour's amusing reading:—

TO THE GERMANS.

Germans, he who speaks to you is a friend.

Three years since, at the time of the Exhibition of 1867, from the place of exile, I wished you welcome in our city.

What city?

Paris.

For Paris belongs not to us alone. Paris is as much yours as ours. Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart are your capitals; Paris is your centre. It is in Paris that one feels the beating of the heart of Europe. Paris is the city of cities. Paris is the city of men. There has been Athens; there has been Rome; and there is Paris.

Paris is nothing else but an immense hospitalité.

To-day you return to it.

How?

As brothers, as you did three years ago?

No. As enemies.

Why?

What is this sinister misconception?

Two nations have made Europe. These two are France and Germany. Germany is for the Occident that which India is for the Orient, a kind of great grandsire. We venerate it. But what is passing? And what does it mean? To-day that Europe which Germany has constructed by her expansion, and France by her radience, Germany wishes to destroy.

Is it possible?

Germany would unmake Europe in mutilating France.

Germany would unmake Europe in destroying Paris.

Reflect.

Why this invasion? Why this savage effort against a brotherly people?

What have we done to you?

Does this war come from us? It was the Empire which wished it; it was the Empire which made it. The Empire is dead. It is well.

We have nothing in common with that corpse.

It is the past; we are the future.

It is hate; we are sympathy.

It is treason; we are loyalty.

It is Capua and Gomorrha; we are France.

We are the French Republic; we have for device—*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*; we write on our flag "United States of Europe." We are the same people as you. We have had Vercingétorix as you have had Arminius. The same fraternal ray, sublime *trait d'union* traverses the French heart and the German soul.

That is so true, that we say this to you—"If unhappily your fatal error impels you to supreme violences, if you come to attack us in this august city confided in some degree by Europe to France, if you assault Paris, we shall defend ourselves even to the last extremity, we shall struggle with all our strength against you; but we declare to you we shall continue to be your brothers; and your wounded, know you where we shall put them? in the palace of the nation. We assign before-hand as hospital to the Prussian wounded the Tuileries. There the ambulance shall be of your brave soldiers who have been taken prisoners. It is there that our wives will go to care for them and to sustain them. Your wounded shall be our guests, we shall treat them loyally, and Paris will receive them in her Louvre.

It is with this fraternity in the heart that we shall accept your war.

But that war, Germans, what sense has it? It is finished, since the Empire is finished; you have killed your enemy who was ours also; what do you wish more?

You come to take Paris by force! But we have always offered it to you with love. Do not cause the gates to be closed by a people who in all time has held out their arms to you. Do not have illusions about Paris. Paris loves you; but Paris will fight you. Paris will fight you with all the formidable majesty of her glory and her mourning; Paris threatened by that brutal violation can become terrible.

Jules Favre has said to you eloquently, and we repeat it—"Do you expect an unworthy resistance?"

You take the fortress, you will find the enceinte; you take the enceinte, you will find the barricade; you take the barricade, and then who knows what patriotism and distress may counsel? You will find the mined sewers blowing up entire streets. You will have to accept this terrible condemnation; to take Paris stone by stone, to choke Europe there, to kill France in detail, in each street, in each house; and that grand light it will be necessary to extinguish soul by soul. Stop!

Germans, Paris is redoubtable. Be thoughtful before Paris. All transformations are possible to her. Her effeminacies give you the measure of her energies! she seemed to sleep; she awakes: she draws the idea from the sheath as she does the sword; and that city which but yesterday was Sybaris may be to-morrow Sarragossa.

Do we say that to intimidate you? No, certainly not, we do not intimidate you, Germans. You have had Galgacus against Rome and Kœrner against Napoleon. We are the people of the *Marseillaise*, but you are the people of the *Sonnets cuirassés* and of the *Cri de l'Epée*. You are that nation of thinkers who become when required a legion of heroes. Your soldiers are worthy of ours; ours are bravery impassable, yours are intrepid tranquility.

Listen further:—

You have generals crafty and clever; we have inept chiefs; you have made adroit war rather than brilliant war; your generals have preferred the useful to the grand, that was their right; you have taken us by surprise; you have come ten against one; our soldiers have left themselves to be stoically massacred by you, who have ingeniously put all the chances on your side; so that up to this day, in this dreadful war, Prussia has the victory but France has the glory.

At present, think of it, you believe you have one last coup to make: to fall upon Paris, to profit from the fact that our admirable army, deceived and betrayed, is at this hour almost entirely spread dead upon the battle-field; to throw yourselves, your seven hundred thousand soldiers, with all your machines of war, your mitrailleuses, your steel cannon, your Krupp bullets, your Dreyse guns, your innumerable cavalry, your dreadful artillery, on three hundred thousand citizens standing on their rampart, on fathers defending their hearths, on a city full of shivering families, where there are wives, sisters, mothers, and where at this hour I who write to you have my two grandchildren, one of whom is at the breast. It is on this city, innocent of the war, on this city which has nothing done to you but to give you her light, it is on Paris, isolated, suberb, and despairing, that you precipitate yourselves, you immense wave of slaughter and of battle! That would be your rôle, valiant men, great soldiers, illustrious army of noble Germany! Oh! reflect!

The nineteenth century would see this frightful prodigy, a polished nation become savage, abolishing the city of the nations; Germany extinguishing Paris; Germany lifting the axe on Gaul! You, the descendants of the Teutonic chevaliers, you would make unloyal war, you would exterminate the group of men and of ideas of which the world has need, you would annihilate the organic city, you would recommence Attila and Alaric, you would renew, after Omar, the burning of the library of the human race, you would raze the Hotel-de-Ville as the Huns razed the Capitol, you would bombard Notre-Dame as the Turks bombarded the Parthenon, you would give to the world this spectacle, Germans become again Vandals, and you would be barbarism beheading civilisation!

No, no, no.

Do you know what such a victory would be for you?—it would be dishonour. Ah! certes, nobody can think of frightening you, Germans, glorious army, courageous people! but one can inform you. It is not, surely, opprobrium which you seek; well, it is opprobrium which you will find; and I, European, that is to say friend of the peoples, I warn you of the peril in which you are, my brethren of Germany, because I admire you and honour you, and because I know well that if anything can make you retire, it is not fear, it is shame.

Ah! noble soldiers, what a return to your hearths! You would be conquerors, holding down your heads, and what would your wives say to you?

The death of Paris, what mourning!

The assassination of Paris, what a crime!

The world would have the mourning, you would have the crime.

Do not accept that formidable responsibility. Stop!

And then, a last word; Paris, forced to extremity, Paris sustained by France arisen, can conquer and would conquer, and you would have attempted in pure loss that violence which already scandalises the world. At all events, efface from those lines written in haste the words *destruction, abolition, death*. No, they destroy not Paris. Should they succeed, which is not easy, in demolishing it materially, they would make it grander morally. In ruining Paris you would sanctify it. The dispersion of the stones would cause the dispersion of ideas. Throw Paris to the four winds, you will only make of each grain of the cinders the seed of the future. That sepulchre will cry, Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité! Paris is a city, but Paris is a soul. Burn our edifices, that is only our bones; their smoke will take shape, will become enormous and living, and will rise even to the sky, and they will see it for ever on the horizon of the peoples, above us, above you, above all and all, attesting our glory, attesting your shame, that grand spectre made of shade and of light, Paris.

Now, I am done. Germans, if you persist, let it be so, you are warned—do it, come, attack the wall of Paris. Under your bombs and your mitrailleuses she will defend herself. As for me, an old man, I shall be there, without arms. It suits me to be with the peoples who die; I pity you for being with the Kings who kill.

VICTOR HUGO.

Paris, 9th September 1870.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Hindostan with the outward Indian Mails left Aden for Bombay on Sunday, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.

KATTYWAR.

WE hear from Kattywar that Dr. Shepherd, the newly-appointed Civil Surgeon of Rajcote, had arrived at that station, and assumed charge of his appointment on the 1st instant. The late Civil Surgeon, Dr. E. R. Butler, was so popular among the community, and held in such great esteem alike by rich and poor, that a testimonial is being got up for presentation to him, and about a thousand rupees have already been collected. Our O. C. informs us that when he recently visited Joonaghur, the authorities there spoke of founding a scholarship in the Rajcote High School to be named after Dr. Butler, but he is not aware whether such has been done or not.

Locusts in small numbers are said to have appeared in portions of the province, chiefly in the Northern District, but have committed little or no damage.

Agricultural prospects are reported promising, and but for the timely showers of rain that fell during the middle of last month there would have been a failure.

BOMBAY.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. B. Crawford, and twenty-eight deck passengers.

VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.—On Monday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a woman named Jankee was charged, at the instance of another woman named Dewkee, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 92. The magistrate upon the evidence considered it was a vexatious complaint, and therefore ordered the complainant to pay a fine of Rs. 30, which he directed should be paid to defendant as compensation.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Monday, Framjee Cowasjee and Jamsetjee Cowasjee, who are well known to the police, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting Bussapa Timajee, a peon in the *Bombay Gazette* office. Complainant said—"This morning at 9 o'clock I was sitting on the verge of the Esplanade for rest. I had five rupees stuck in my waist-cloth and one in my coat pocket. Prisoners and two other Parsees came up to me, and, one of them, who is not now here, knocked away my turband from my head. The first prisoner hit me and sat on my chest, while the other took the five rupees from the waist-cloth. I seized hold of the first, and the others ran away. The second prisoner brought a police constable afterwards and I made over the other prisoner to him and made my complaint. The second prisoner preferred a counter-charge against me to the effect that I was beating the first. I have not got back my money." The prisoners were adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes each.

THE FEMALE WORKSHOP,

31, FALKLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

WE gladly comply with a request to publish an appeal on behalf of this useful and too little known institution. It has now for some time been established with a view to enabling poor women, either European or Eurasian, to gain a livelihood by their needle. Plain work of all kinds is undertaken. Customers can have their own materials made up or they will be supplied by the Workshop according to orders. A small supply of ready-made under-linen and children's clothing is, we are informed, always on hand.

In connection with the Workshop a home is offered to respectable European women out of employment or otherwise in want, who can bring a reference as to character. They are boarded and lodged, if willing to work, on a payment of Rs. 10 monthly, which they can earn by needle-work on the premises.

Subject to the approval of the committee, European women of respectable character or female servants out of employment, either unable or not requiring to work at their needle, but in want of a temporary home, may be received for short periods on payment of Rs. 15 per month for their board. A good supply of work is greatly needed by the institution. Orders from up-country, when accompanied by a reference or remittance, will receive every attention. All communications about work should be addressed to the matron, Mrs. Brown, at the Female Workshop, through wh

crime with horror—yea, have never allowed such a thought to enter their minds. The true cause lies in the moral turpitude and truculence of those families which practise the crime, and the most vigorous measures should be taken in respect to those families and tribes to eradicate this most atrocious practice.

I shall in the sequel propose what appear to me to be the most effectual preventive measures, considering the magnitude and heinousness of the offence. In the meantime, I proceed to discuss the several remedies which have been suggested by Mardan Ali Khan, as well as certain others which I have heard proposed by other parties.

It is proposed to bind Lambardars and other headmen of villages and towns, by agreement, to report cases of infanticide, and to watch closely the families known to practise, or suspected of practising, this crime. It is also suggested that the births of female children and cases of female infanticide should be recorded in the Patwari's diary. It is further suggested that persons killing their female children should, *if possible*, be excommunicated by their tribesmen.

These suggestions are not new, and the last seems to me objectionable on principle. I would introduce no social element into any administrative measures which the Government may deem necessary or expedient to adopt for the purpose of eradicating this crime. I would make *no suggestions* to the people and leave it to their choice to carry them out or not: whatever measure the Government may deem proper to adopt, it is, I think essential that it should be prepared to enforce it; and I also object, on the principle of equity, to subject innocent Lambardars, Patwaris, and Panches to extra responsibilities on account of professional murderers (for female infanticides are no better than these) with whom they have no sympathy, and over whom they have no control. The measure can, however, be justified as an administrative one on the part of the Government, and may be carried out; but I think they should be provided with the means of watching suspected families, and that some inducement should be held out to them to do the work assigned to them properly and cheerfully, so that if an extra responsibility is imposed on them, the labour may, as it were, be one of love—and successful, so far as circumstances may permit.

With this view, I think the female members of the family of the Lambardar and Patwari should be required to watch every expectant mother in a suspected family, and one such member of the family of the Lambardar and Patwari each should be invariably present at the time of confinement. The midwife should be bound by heavy recognizance on no account to serve on such occasions without summoning the above-mentioned women to accompany her. Should a female child be born alive, the fact to be recorded at once in the Patwari's diary, and reported forthwith to the police, and entered in the police diary. The child should be then visited daily by the Lambardar's and Patwari's women during the first year of her existence. A present, say of Rs. 10 or 20 each, should be given in two half-yearly instalments to these women—to be defrayed from the Chungi or local funds. No watch after birth to be kept in the case of the birth of a male child, and no presents to be given in that case.

The suggestion to exclude persons suspected of practising infanticide from durbars and Government service, as well as from participation in any public institutions, is a proper one, but perhaps hardly necessary to make, as too obvious; so likewise is the suggestion to show consideration to those who aid the Government in its efforts to suppress this crime; only employment in the service of Government must also in a great measure depend on other considerations.

I do not believe that any persons found guilty of concealing or abetting this crime are at present exempted from punishment. Any suggestion to the effect that such persons should be punished is hardly necessary.

As regards fixing a scale of marriage expenses, I have said above that the interference of Government would be injurious: Government cannot order any particular to be made, authoritatively, and could not afford to see its suggestions treated with indifference, or positively disregarded.

I object strongly to Government affording pecuniary aid from any public funds whatever—Chungi or Lawaris funds—to parents of girls, to enable them to defray the expenses of the marriages of girls on an extravagant scale (extravagant, because beyond the means of the parents). There are such heavy demands already on the Chungi fund, that it would simply be impossible for those funds to bear the additional charge (which I am afraid, if once admitted, would increase to a most inconvenient size) without additional taxation; and I question the justice of imposing heavy taxes on the unoffending and well-behaved portion of the community to aid a set of the most unnatural criminals who entertain a false idea of their honour, and are dead to the most natural feeling, and war against their own instinct. And, after all, the sense of honour that would induce the parents of a girl to beg and accept charity to defray the extravagant expenses of her marriage, rather than maintain her honourably, though less ostentatiously, appears to me to be rather curious, and certainly one which does not deserve to be accommodated on the part of an enlightened Government like our own.

But the strongest objection of all is, that Government, by consenting to give such aid, admits its necessity, and therefore the reasonableness of the notion that heavy expenses on occasions of marriages of girls are indispensable, even though the parents may, in order to obtain the means of defraying them, be obliged to undergo the humiliation of soliciting charity—strange infatuation this, and unhappy delusions under which the people are labouring; and once the necessity for affording such aid is admitted, the Government will find itself involved in peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. I will defy any advocate of such a measure to gainsay that the Government would be deluged with applications for assistance which it will not have the means of complying with; and the Government will compromise its position, and thus a door will be opened, and apparently with some reason, for a good excuse on the part of the people. If private associations, like the Kangra Social Progress Association, should spring up in the province, by precedent, of course the Government has nothing to say to them; but the Government themselves undertaking to provide such aid is out of the question.

I have myself proposed above to remunerate the wives of Lambardars and Patwaris of villages for their trouble in watching expected births, and their subsequent progress of the existence of a female child (the expense being defrayed from Chungi or local funds); but that proposal has reference to the remuneration of persons employed by the Government as its agents to carry out an administrative measure of its own.

The suggestion to employ Pandits and Brahmins, who should itinerate from village to village, and explain the heinousness of the crime, is one which cannot be entertained for a moment. The Government cannot consent to take any share in the religious instruction of the people, and cannot agree to apply the proceeds from the Chungi collections to any religious purpose. But even disregarding this objection, for the sake of argument, there is no necessity for such preaching. It is not pretended by any infanticide that the act of killing their female children is virtuous: each and all acknowledge and confess the sinfulness of the deed, but excuse it by social and pecuniary considerations.

The allusion to the transmigration of souls and other tenets of the religion of the Hindus is simply preposterous.

I have thus far canvassed the points mooted in Mardan Ally Khan's essay. Several essays have, however, also been written by others for the Lahore Anjuman, of which I have read the one which I believe to be the best.

Before discussing the views set forth in that essay, I may premise that they are chiefly identical with those of Mardan Ally Khan—indeed, it appears to me that all who have written on the subject have taken their cue from the apparent action of the Government in the matter. All appear to believe that the Government is prepared to proceed only so far as it has gone already, and will not advance beyond the line which it has reached: accordingly, it will be observed that they all follow a beaten track, enlarging on the measures which have existed ever since the attention of the Government was first drawn to the existence of the crime; or, if they have suggested any new measures, they are of a nature chiefly conciliatory, or which cannot produce any results within any reasonable time, and are therefore useless as remedies. Some few of the measures seem to me to be positively injurious; all are of a nature which leaves their working entirely in the hands of the people and places the Government in a powerless attitude, entirely dependent on the action of the people themselves—a most unenviable situation, and one unworthy of a powerful and humane Government.

Passing over such suggestions as refer to the reduction of extravagant expenses, and the desirability of foregoing considerations of pride of race—which suggestions I have already discussed—I find that the following are suggested as important remedial measures, viz.:—

1st—Prohibition of early marriages.

2nd—Improvement in the treatment of daughters-in-law on the part of mothers and fathers-in-law, and other relatives of the wife's husband.

3rd—Re-marriage of widows.

4th—Prohibition of polygamy.

5th—Female education.

I propose to take up these suggestions seriatim.

And first, prohibition of early marriages. This is one of those measures which the Government disclaims (and rightly so) the right or the desire of imposing on the people; and, in fact, there is one which no Government could possibly meddle with, with any prospect of success or advantage, in opposition to the wishes or prejudices of its subjects. Moreover, early marriages are enjoined by the religion of the people, and, as such, the institution is one which it is opposed to the professed and deliberate policy of the Government to interfere with. It must therefore be left to the people themselves to abolish the custom, if they deem it desirable to do so. But, in the present state of native society, the prospect of a reform in this matter is, to say the least, very distant—indeed, I hope the day is far nearer at hand when female infanticide will be reckoned as a thing of the past, than the time when early marriages will have been abandoned. And, after all, early marriages in this country are not without some advantages; and if bad treatment on the part of the husband's family—(see the second remedy proposed)—means anything such marriages are extremely desirable. It is during the childhood of the daughter-in-law that the husband's mother or other have the greatest reason and inclination to treat her with kindness, and the probability is greatest at that age of a permanent affection springing up between these relatives.

The real objection against early marriages seems to be based on the comparatively greater proportion of mortality among children: the girl, in case of the death of the male child, being in her childhood, according to the custom of the country, consigned to widowhood for her life, without the chance of a re-marriage. The affectionate parents, anxious to save their daughters from a *possible* calamity of this nature, destroy them when they are born. This is, as the native proverb says, "Taking off one's shoes before coming in sight of the water to be crossed," or to use stronger language, betaking to lamentations before death. Such cases of widowhood, when they do occur, are greatly to be deplored. But the prospect is not gloomy on one side alone, and death does not aim his shafts exclusively at the male children. I observe, in the annual administration report of the Punjab Government for the year 1867-68, that in a population of 1,57,90,612, the ratio of deaths among females between the age of one year and 14 was for the year ·017; and the ratio among males for the same age, and during the period, was ·020—the preponderance on the side of the males being only ·003. This includes, of course, all classes—*i.e.*, the female children of the majority of the population, who are not given to female infanticide. No case whatever is therefore made out to justify the suggestion that early marriages should be prohibited with the view of preventing the destruction of female children, whatever may be the merits of the custom, taken by itself, or as regards its bearings in other respects.

As regards the treatment received by a daughter-in-law at the hands of the mother-in-law, it cannot be pretended that the treatment received is universally bad; and certainly the possible apprehension of bad treatment cannot constitute a sufficient incentive for the destruction of female children. And furthermore, it is not apparent how any action of the Government can penetrate into the labyrinth of the varied feelings of private families. In fine, the point is one not worthy of much discussion. It might, however, be added that in the Punjab the evil complained of is one which exists more in the imagination of those who are prone to gloomy and melancholy forebodings than in reality, for it is the universal custom in this province, among the Hindus at any rate, that the sons, with their wives, are separated by their parents on reaching the age of puberty.

The most important measure suggested is the re-marriage of widows. This subject is very vast, and no right-thinking man would raise his voice against the desirability of this measure being adopted. But the native society of this part of India is not yet prepared for it, and I believe that no suggestion that has been made for the prevention of female infanticide would be more suicidal or likely to lead to more dangerous and mischievous consequences than this. Such a suggestion would make a thousand enemies of one—it would be, as it were, reinforcing the thin and broken ranks of female infanticides by deserters from our own. The great mass of the population, whose feelings are now decidedly hostile to the small body of female infanticides, but even more so to the re-marriage of widows, would assuredly go over to the enemy and swell their ranks on the first glimmering of the suspicion that the preservation of female children would sooner or later usher in the re-marriage of widows; seeing that the cure suggested by the party which desires to extinguish the crime of female infanticide against the evils of widowhood, the possible apprehension of which induces the destruction of female children was their re-marriage. In this case the remedy would be certainly regarded as worse than the disease.

The suggestion regarding polygamy may be dismissed by the remark that it does not prevail to any extent among the poorer classes; that, wherever it does exist, the evil consequences of it do not affect exclusively the classes which are addicted to the crime of female infanticide; that it is not known to lead to such crime among the Mahomedans; and lastly, it is not one with which the Government can interfere authoritatively, and must be left to be dealt with by the people themselves, who are not prepared to abandon it.

The next suggestion is the introduction and extension of female education. This question is many-sided; but this is not the place to discuss its bearings on the people of this country. Regarding its influence on the crime of female infanticide, there can be but one opinion, and there is no doubt that it will operate in the fullness of time; but I believe no education is needed to convince a mother of the enormity of the act of taking the life of her own daughter. If it be said that education is needed, not to reveal to her the enormity of the crime, but to impress upon her the meretricious nature of the motives which are paraded before her eyes as prompters of the deed, I reply that we cannot afford to wait for the time when female education shall bear such fruit. The most sanguine advocates of female education will admit that it must require several decades to expand to any desirable dimensions. In the meantime, shall we soothe our consciences by distant hope?—shall we console ourselves with the bare reflection that we have initiated a measure which, though ineffectual as regards several generations to come, shall ultimately eradicate the crime, and thus expiate the blood which must be shed in the interim?

The only other suggestions which I have heard made are that, on the birth of a female child in a suspected family, an European officer should visit the family and offer congratulations. This would be a harmless measure—at the same time, hardly any good will result therefrom.

The next suggestion is that, female children born in suspected families, should be presented with a medal by the Government, with the bust of our Queen impressed thereon, and regarded *par excellence* as daughters of Her Majesty. I think there are grave objections to this suggestion being carried into effect. The measure should have the double object of preservation of the lives of the girls (which, however, I very much doubt,) the Government will be expected by the parents to pay the expense of their marriages, and on a comparatively extravagant scale—if not, indeed, to provide for their maintenance. And, moreover, I object on principle to the Government descending so low to flatter the fancy and caprice of its misguided subjects.

Having now discussed the measures which have been heretofore adopted or proposed for the suppression of this most atrocious crime, I proceed now to propose the measures which, in my humble opinion, appear to be worthy of adoption, and likely to prove most successful.

In making my proposals, I assume that the crime still prevails in the Punjab to a considerable extent; that the Government is determined to root it out with all its power, only stopping short at any measures which should be absolutely pernicious; and, lastly, that the bodies that are murdered are murdered by her unnatural parents in British territory, owing to the want of effectual measures which the Government could fairly adopt against the perpetration of the crime, the Government will regard the circumstances as a reproach on its administration.

It is evident that the measures heretofore adopted by the Government have not proved thoroughly effectual, and the reason is doubtless that undue consideration has been shown to the feelings of a class of people against whom the most rigorous measures ought to be adopted as a rule. Nearly eighteen years of forbearance has been trifled with by these classes; conciliatory measures have been regarded as evidencing the implied admission on the part of the Government of circumstances extenuating the enormity of the offence; and the most wholesome advice of the most enlightened and humane Government that ever existed in the country has been disregarded, and the want of suitable action thereon excused by the trammels of social, tribal, and even religious institutions, in which the people profess themselves to be involved. But, as the motives of the Government have been misconstrued, as conciliation has proved unsuccessful, and advice has failed, it is high time for the Government to take administrative measures of its own, without reference to the feelings of the particular class against whom they are directed (a class of people, indeed, themselves heartless and devoid of the most natural feeling,) but without, of course, inaugurating any measures involving unnecessary severity which can under no circumstances be imputed to a Government like our own. It must be remembered that the feeling of the great mass of the population is decidedly against the infanticide classes, and that there is no apprehension of the public sympathy being being roused in their favor if the Government confine its action to administrative measures alone, and avoid all discussion as regards the merits of social or tribal institutions. The latter concern the mass of the population, with which it is not necessary to meddle, and interference with which would serve no purpose. The Government have already in other cases adopted measures of this nature without exciting the sympathy or arousing the fears of the great mass of the population, simply because a particular offending class only has been affected. As an instance, may be quoted the rule obtaining in Government gaols, where food is cooked in, and served out to prisoners of all castes, from a common cook-house, without reference to tribal distinctions or prejudices.

My idea, whatever it may be worth, is that, in dealing with female infanticide a great mistake has been committed in working from cause to effect, instead of from effect to cause; and the Government has found itself checkmated at every move. The action of the Government has heretofore been directed to the removal, in the first instance, of the real or fancied—or, at best, professed—causes of the crime, in the reasonable and natural hope that the causes removed, the effect would vanish. But the thousand and one difficulties which have during the course of eighteen years raised their heads were not realized when the movement was initiated, and experience has shown that those difficulties have proved insurmountable. I suggest now that the direction of action be reversed, that all attempts be directed chiefly and exclusively to prevent the perpetration of the crime and if the efforts made should prove successful, as sure as day is ushered in by sunrise, the causes will one by one vanish of themselves. Once the female children are preserved, they must be married at the proper age; for, among Hindus especially—who compose the bulk of the population, and among whom, unhappily, the crime is chiefly prevalent—it is a sin and a reproach on the family to neglect to provide a suitable match for a female child or other relative; and, on the principle that necessity is the mother of invention, there can be no reasonable doubt that unreasonable prejudices will be discarded, and sumptuary and other laws will be laid down by the people themselves to extricate themselves from the difficulties in which they will find themselves involved, and to facilitate the marriages of their children.

Then will the country through its breadth and length resound with the heartfelt gratitude of a reclaimed multitude; the Government will have achieved one of its greatest triumphs; and Providence will have been once more vindicated in placing a foreign nation in the country, to rule over the destinies of a fifth part of the population of the world. This is no overdrawn picture; nor is the anticipation the phantasm or dream of a visionary. The measures mentioned are within the grasp of the Government, if it will only awake to the proper line of action—disregarding all sentimental objections; mindful of its irresistible power, exerted in the most righteous of causes; and caring not to be hampered by a too far-sighted policy, which sometimes conjures up imaginary spectres of danger. Let our Government make a clean breast of it, and publish boldly to its subjects that it has determined to eradicate the crime with all its might, and that it has decided to carry out administrative measures for the purpose.

My proposals are these: let the Government appoint a European officer of standing and experience to visit all districts of [blank] province in which the crime is suspected to be prevalent, and obtain confidential opinions as to its extent, and collate all the information he may be able to collect for the information of the Government. The Government should then take measures for the suppression of the crime, according to the circumstances of each locality, and the extent of the crime. In villages where the infanticide population is not large, the deputation of the Lambardars' and Patwaris' wives, as I have already suggested (*vide* page 3), ought to be sufficient for all purposes. But in large towns like Dera Baba Nanak, Anandpur, Makhowal, and other similar places, which are the strongholds of Bedi and Sodhi fanaticism, I would recommend the following arrangement to be adopted.

Let one or more European midwives be appointed, according to the requirements of the locality, to watch expectant mothers, and to accompany the native midwife at the time of confinement—the native midwives being bound under heavy penalties not to serve on such occasions without inviting the European midwife to accompany them. The birth of a female child to be reported at once by the native midwife by direction of the European woman—or, perhaps better, by a police officer not below the rank of a sergeant, who should always accompany the European midwife on the occasion of her visits to the families—to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon who should be specially located at the town for the purpose. And the Sub-Assistant Surgeon must forthwith proceed to the spot and examine the child immediately after birth and afterwards as often as may be necessary. The European midwife should on no account leave the premises before the Sub-Assistant Surgeon has examined the child. In any cases of sudden death, a *post mortem* examination should be made invariably, and the parents, both mother and father, awarded the severest punishment provided in the Indian Penal Code. A strong police guard should be maintained in the town, for the protection of European midwives. All expenses—the salaries of the European midwives and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and the cost of the police guard—should be defrayed from the proceeds of a tax which should be levied on the suspected families. It may be asked, how is it to be determined what families practise the crime? I reply that, no sooner is the tax imposed than people will split on each other, and there should be no difficulty in ascertaining the true delinquents with tolerable accuracy. Even if an error is made, it will be on the safe side, so far as the interests of Government are concerned. But this is a matter of detail which will be best settled at the time and on the spot.

As regards the realization and incidence of the tax, I think there should be no difficulty in determining the rate and the mode of realizing it. In the case of families holding rent-free grants from the Government, a percentage might be deducted and recovered along with the Government revenue. In the case of families not enjoying such grants, the rate might be fixed with reference to the amount of the license tax assessed on them.

I have suggested the imposition of a tax advisedly, because the loss of money will be felt by the people more than anything else. Fear of punishment alone will not be, as it has not been heretofore, an effectual deterrent; but when the people shall find their purses affected, they will see the folly of persisting in a conduct sure in all respects to involve them in difficulties; and common sense and instinctive affection for their offspring (the last having been heretofore inoperative) will awaken them into action. The money paid by them as a fine would be better applied in the preservation and marriages of their daughters.

It will be said, perhaps, that objections will be raised against an arrangement such as that I have proposed. I ask who will be the objectors?—not the great mass of the population, who will see clearly that the measure is directed only against the class which has seriously offended the Government, outraged morality, and shed innocent blood—a class of people more degraded and depraved than the professional thugs, whose attacks are directed against the lives of strangers, and not of their own offspring. The objections, then, must proceed from the infanticides themselves; and, and what can the objections be?

Is their domestic privacy interfered with?—they have to thank themselves for it; the crime they practice is perpetrated in the secret apartments of their houses, which many do not hesitate to divest their cowardly blows from the heads of their innocent and unoffending victims. Are they subjected to annoyance?—the pain is not keener than that caused by the mortal wound which they inflict on their helpless prey. Are their purses rifled?—the object is to reclaim them from sin, to make them honest members of society, to teach them to better make of employing their money.

Let the Government carry out the measure boldly and fearlessly. Let the Government only show its earnest and determined resolution to put a stop to the crime, and the task set before it is, I say, half accomplished. If the practical details I have suggested should not be approved, let officers be obliged to suggest more suitable arrangements; but any action which the Government may take must be founded on the basis that I have suggested: there is absolutely no other course to follow if the object which the Government has in view is to be gained. I am not carried away by warmth of feeling nor am I blind to the apprehension that, when the system comes to be worked, there will occur some instances of severity and abuse of authority on the part of the subordinate agents of the Government; but the Government can adopt no measure in any department which shall not be open to such objection. For my part, I can honestly say that I have not used an argument which I do not believe to be sound, nor mentioned a fact as such which I do not believe to be true; and, having been called upon by His Honor to record my views on a subject of such vast importance, I have felt it my duty to state them freely, candidly, and honestly.

PANDIT MOTI LAL.

The 23rd December 1868.

THE EMPEROR IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 7, 1870.

THE Emperor chose himself his itinerary from Sedan to Herbesthal through Belgium. After having decided that his Imperial prisoner should reside at Cassel, the King of Prussia gave him the choice of travelling by France, Germany, or this country. Napoleon sent a telegram to King Leopold requesting to be allowed to go through Belgium. After having taken the advice of the leading Powers, Leopold consented to the request, and Lieutenant-General Baron Chazal, the commander of the army, was ordered to attend the Imperial party through Belgium. The young Prince, who was at Maubeuge, travelled through Mons and Namur; but being unwell was forced to remain in that city, where he was the guest of the Provincial Governor.

I can assure you, from the true report of trustworthy witnesses, that the ex-Emperor's health is far from being so much impaired as in the *British Medical Journal* it was said to be. Napoleon at Bouillon, Liege, and Verviers was in very low spirits, but he walked lightly, and stepped into the Royal carriage without any trouble or pain. His son seemed to be much more uncomfortable than himself, and all who saw the youthful conqueror of Saarbruck sincerely pitied the poor child, early doomed to a life of exile, after having witnessed the most horrible scenes of murder and slaughter.

The following details of the Emperor's journey through Belgium have appeared in the *Meuse* of Liege:

Yesterday we assisted at the funeral procession of the Napoleonic dynasty. While Napoleon III. was crossing Belgium as prisoner of the King of Prussia, the Corps Legislatif declared his rights forfeited. After the disaster of Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor, the town of Cassel, the ancient capital of Electoral Hesse, situated in the interior of Prussia, about thirty miles from Cologne, was selected by King William as the place of residence of the fallen Emperor. It seems that Napoleon would have preferred a neutral country, and that he had expressed the desire to reside for a time at Liege. However, political considerations would not permit the gratification of this wish. On Tuesday, Napoleon's train halted was at the Chateau de Burr, near Bouillon, the head-quarters of Lieut.-General Chazal. Breakfast was offered to the Emperor at the Belgian quarters, where his presence excited mournful interest. An hour afterwards Napoleon entered a carriage proceeding towards Libramont, the nearest station on the Luxemburg railway, Lieutenant-General Chazal, followed by his aide-de-camp, M. Sterx, had to escort the Emperor over the Belgian territory. Thirty mounted Belgian chasseurs formed the escort to Libramont. The imperial cortège arrived at this station at about 1.45. There they had to wait three-quarters of an hour for the plain *berlines* of the Brussels line which were to convey Napoleon the Third and his suite to the Prussian frontier. At a quarter to three o'clock the special train left Libramont, stopping for a few moments at Jumelle, whence it proceeded by the Ourthe line, arriving at Liege precisely at four o'clock p.m.

Only a few minutes sooner a number of Germans, which the war declared by Napoleon had expelled from Paris, arrived at the platform of Guillemins. They had to wait there for the arrival of the Emperor's train which drew up beside them. It was a strange coincidence, and it gave the Emperor an opportunity of contemplating one of the most fatal consequences of war—the perpetuation of hatred among nations. As soon as these Germans learnt that the train which they saw near them carried the Emperor of the French, they approached the carriage doors, but no cry, no word escaped their lips. One of them, the father of a family ruined by exile, obliged to quit France with his children and to begin in Germany a life of labour anew said to us, "The Emperor is even more unfortunate. We are all exploited, but the prisoner while we are free." These men appeared to lose sight of their own misfortunes while they interested themselves in the great distress that was before their eyes.

The Emperor was seated with his aide-de-camp on a *fauteuil* of green velvet in the centre compartment of the State *berline*. He wore a red kepi, a grey cloak, and the uniform of a general officer, the Cross of the Legion of Honour and several other decorations. He had expressed a wish to read some newspapers, and he was supplied with several numbers of *L'Independance*, *L'Etoile*, and *La Meuse*. The time for the arrival of the imperial *cortège* at Guillemins had been kept secret, to avoid a large concourse of spectators. Only about a hundred witnessed its entry at the station. After a stay of ten minutes the train went on its way, Napoleon several times saluting those who came near his carriage. The imperial train was to be followed in a few seconds by the train carrying the Germans. These trains took the same route, but the different impressions which occupied the minds of the travellers they carried! To Napoleon the Prussian victory for ever closes the gates of Paris. To the expelled Germans this same war will reopen them. On leaving the train at Verviers, Napoleon III. entered one of the shabby *fiacres* waiting at the station, and was surrounded by his suite and some other persons, who, on seeing the Emperor, raised a cry of "Vive la France!" Immediately on his arrival at the hotel Napoleon asked for pens and paper, and commenced writing. An immense crowd quickly gathered under the windows of the hotel where the Emperor passed the night. But the people observed a quiet demeanour.

Madame MacMahon arrived at Namur yesterday evening, whence she proceeded with a sister of charity to Bouillon, to nurse her wounded husband.

The French officers captured at or near Sedan were allowed by the King of Prussia to repair to Belgium on parole, after promising not to take any part in the present war. A great number of these poor exiles may be witnessed in Brussels walking about the streets in uniform.

It has been agreed by the French and German authorities that the wounded soldiers of both nations shall be nursed on Belgian territory. The Commune Council of Brussels voted 100,000f. to-day for the accomplishment of this pious task; and throughout the whole country public subscriptions are opened. Large sums of money are liberally subscribed; and the charity of the present hour rivals that of 1815, when the victims of the Waterloo campaign found in Belgium the most generous aid from all quarters. Hundreds of families offer their houses to the authorities to be turned into provisional hospitals.

The establishment of the Republic in France has been accepted here without enthusiasm, but without fear. While the Rentes in Paris fell down to 54, the Belgian funds remained at the high rate of 98f. 50c. The rapid march of the Prussians towards Paris, perhaps explains the public confidence, and the people still hope that a prompt peace may crown the efforts of the Germans. But you may be sure the despondency would be great if the French Republic renewing the miracles of 1792, should expel the invaders and make us tremble for the invasion of Belgium as a compensation for the occupation of Alsace and Lorraine.—*Daily Telegraph.*

AFTER THE BATTLE.

[FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

BOUILLON, Sept. 7.

ON Monday I paid a visit to Sedan and its battlefields. On arriving at Namur I found the railway station full of French officers who had taken refuge in Belgium, but their misfortunes did not seem to interfere much with their happiness; they were on the whole glad to have escaped a worse fate. The only one who appeared to be distressed was the colonel of a regiment, who told his story with great emotion to some bystanders. Others to whom I spoke had lost none of their natural vivacity. Beyond Namur we passed several trains of French prisoners, and on the high road at a place where it runs nearly parallel with the railway, we also passed a large body of French cavalry and artillery (who had taken refuge in Belgium), disarmed and in charge of a Belgian escort. This long line of horsemen extended for miles until it was at last lost over the hills on the horizon. At Marlois junction the Emperor had passed only twenty minutes previously on his way to Liege. At all the stations beyond this point there were numbers of wounded French but no Prussians. At Poix, where we left the railway, the only means by which the frontier could be reached was by occupying a rather shaky position on the top of an already overcrowded diligence. At ten o'clock we reached Bouillon, the last village on the Belgian frontier, and here at the Hotel de la Poste we wished to have dinner or supper, but were told that there was nothing in the house; however, by perseverance we obtained some coarse bread and butter and a bottle of bad wine. As the village was quite full of Belgian soldiers and French officers, &c., no bed could be obtained, but a bribe of five francs to a waitress obtained for us (two English tourists and myself) three blankets, with permission to sleep on the floor of the *salle à manger*. As the Emperor Napoleon had slept at this inn the night before, after he had dined in the room we then occupied, I may mention that the whole hotel is little better than a village tap-house. There was a complete want of ventilation, and in every room there was a close smell of horses and harness; the overcrowding of the whole place was, however, a sufficient excuse for any want of cleanliness. Next morning no horse or conveyance could be obtained at any price, and at last, at about half-past six o'clock, we had to set off on foot for Sedan. We passed the French frontier, where there was no one to prevent travellers from entering France, and at a distance of about six miles to Bouillon we reached the village of La Chapelle, which bore numerous marks of the occurrences which had taken place there. A slight breeze was blowing from the southward, which now and then wafted a noisome odour from the battle fields, and made one long for a cigar. The houses were nearly all deserted, and marks made by cannon balls and rifle bullets were everywhere apparent. A few of the peasants were hanging about in the vicinity of their old homes, now scarcely habitable. A couple of miles farther on we passed the first Prussian sentries on entering the village of Givonne, now occupied by the Prussians. Here, as in all other villages occupied by the troops, the soldiers have taken possession of the houses, and the red cross on a white ground, hanging from the churches and many of the houses which have been turned into hospitals is a conspicuous object in the scene. A wounded Prussian general who was lying in a cart gave us a very hearty reception, and told us the road we should pursue. Between Givonne and Deigny, a village about a mile farther on, innumerable holes in the earth showed where the shells had burst while dead men and dead horses still lay by the sides of the roads in open fields. Needle-guns, chassepots, swords, bayonets, helmets, and knapsacks lay in every direction. In the neighbourhood of these villages the Prussians were busily engaged in drilling their men in the fields. The villas of gentlemen are turned into hospitals for the wounded, and beautiful gardens, of course, utterly ruined.

It was, however, not until we reached the large and apparently wealthy and important village of Bazeilles that we saw the most frightly results of the battles. At that village and in its immediate vicinity the fight had been fierce. The village itself, which was as large as a small town, was completely burned to the ground, and the fire in the ruins of many of the larger houses was still smouldering and smoking. In many of the houses there is not one stone left upon another and all are completely destroyed. The church had escaped the conflagration best of the village, and a portion of its walls alone is now standing. Beautiful gardens were laid waste, conservatories were broken up, and the plants lie scattered on the ground. The only living thing we saw was a kitten, which had returned to its home, and was sitting at the doorstep of what had once been the cottage of its owner. The ruin of another house lay the body of a Zouave, frightfully wounded, and with a portion of one leg completely burned off, leaving the charred bone protuding. At one end of the village a party of Bavarian soldiers were engaged in burying about fifteen or twenty of their comrades, who had been lying wounded or dead in the village, and whose bodies had not been discovered before. Close to here the Prussians, after having had nothing to eat the day before, march on to battle in the best possible spirits. "Ce sont des braves soldats," said he, notwithstanding that the dwellings both of himself and all his parishioners had been burned by them.

I was told at Bazeilles that the French had had to suffer from want of food; some of the men there had only eaten two carrots during two days; but the supply of brandy seems never to have failed, and under its influence the French marines fought desperately.

At the conclusion of the battles the French must have retreated into Sedan in an utter panic, for the whole country, especially in the immediate vicinity of the fortification, was full of military equipments of all kinds, and the Prussians were engaged in dredging and fishing up swords, bayonets, rifles, musical instruments, knapsacks, and every conceivable article. On a flat piece of ground partially covered with water there lay hundreds of shakos, bugles, swords, &c., which had been thrown away by French soldiers. I was told that some of the cavalry had even leaped over the parapet of the wall into the ditch below in their flight.

AN attendant at the Hospital for Sick Horses, Bermondsey, has died of glanders, caught from one of his equine patients.

THE *Daily Telegraph* states that the progress of recruiting for the Army without bounty continues to be most satisfactory.

A SMALL anti-Prussian mob attacked the offices of two Dublin newspapers, and broke the windows. The offence had been expressions of sympathy with Prussia.

A MODEL COTTON PLANT.—Mr. T. J. Earnest, an enterprising farmer near Pleasant Hill, Ala., has a stalk of cotton bearing 256 bolls, 24 white blooms, and 324 squares, making in all 604 bolls, squares, and blooms.

"RADWAY'S RELIEF."—A Mrs. Tripp, at Liscom, Hardin county, gave her husband Radway's Relief, mixed with strychnine, to cure his stomach-ache one day last week. He recovered, but has dissolved partnership with Mrs. Tripp.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A guest at one of the Montgomery (Ala.) hotels, who has the unfortunate habit of sleeping with his mouth open, recently awoke in the morning to find his set of false teeth stolen. No clue has been obtained to the thief.

ACCUMULATIVE INGENUITY.—A young female has been swindling the ladies living in York Street, New Haven, by representing herself as "the servant girl from the next door," and requesting the loan of a quarter for her mistress. In this way she had collected quite a sum of money.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(*Broad Arrow.*)

SIR,—I quite agree with the sentiments of your correspondent, "X. Y. Z.," which were expressed in a late issue, relative to the appointment of medical officers to stations. I am strongly of opinion that if medical officers were appointed to stations, instead of to regiments, it would be found much the better plan. I would suggest that all medical officers should be appointed to stations just as deputy-inspectors and inspectors-general are at present. This arrangement would be a great boon to married surgeons, as also to those who are of a literary taste, and really wish to cultivate medical studies. It would annihilate for ever the animosity and jealousy which often exist between combatant officers and non-combatant surgeons relative to quarters. It would go far to allay the discontent of the present senior assistant-surgeons at the distant prospect of promotion, as under the station system the senior assistant-surgeons would have stations to themselves; for it must be admitted that under the present system it is very discouraging and disgusting for an assistant surgeon of twelve or thirteen years' service to still find himself in the same subordinate position as the day on which he first entered the service.

The frequent removes to which medical officers are subjected effectually prevent them from possessing anything deserving the name of a library, and thus tend to crush out the taste for professional or literary studies. The station system, if carried out, would be of considerable advantage to medical officers in a pecuniary point of view, and thus tend to enhance the value of an Army medical appointment; for under the present or regimental system the pay of 10s. a day is not equivalent to 5s. per diem in civil life, and it is absurd to imagine that highly educated young physicians will come forward for such a paltry sum—a sum, in fact, barely sufficient to feed and clothe them. I look upon the regimental system as having done incalculable mischief to the Medical department of the Army, owing to the way which, under it, medical officers are shamefully mulcted of their pay; and I and many others are sincerely hoping that the coming change will abolish the unjust and oppressive system for ever.

HOPE.

THE DECADENCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

(*Spectator*, Sept. 10.)

NOTHING in the history of this wonderful war has so astounded English readers as the stories constantly received of the decline of discipline in the French army. It was no doubt well known to men who try to ascertain the facts of things that the discipline of that army was peculiar,—widely different, for example, from that of Englishmen or Prussians. Frenchmen in a hostile country are very apt to get out of hand, to straggle and plunder, and commit outrages which exasperate the population, and even in battle they claim a right of opinion, of deciding whether they will or will not go under fire, which in most armies would produce mere anarchy. There were whispers during the Italian war of extraordinary scenes in the way of straggling, and after 1859 murmurs were heard about an entirely new evil having made its appearance,—a spirit of insubordination in home cantonments, leading to outrages upon the neighbouring villagers. Some very strong representations upon this subject at one time reached England, and attracted attention at the Tuileries, but the *esprit de corps* in the French army is so strong that it was considered advisable to hush up everything. It was, however, believed that all these breaches of discipline, straggling excepted, had two causes,—the imperfection of the commissariat and the celibacy of the army; and those best acquainted with armies—men who knew something of the secret history of the Peninsula war, of the China war, and of the momentary but terrible outburst of crime which once frightened Madras—attached the least importance to these stories. There will be stragglers, it was said, in a conscript army; the outrages are unusual, and owing to bad management; and the occasional refusals to advance are due to the extreme intelligence of the French rank and file. The men, though familiar with their officers, obey them cheerfully; they form up instantly when wanted for service, and in action they are beyond praise. In this war, however, the consensus of opinion is of a very different kind. Not only Englishmen with one voice, but Frenchmen of repute, affirm that the discipline of the army has deteriorated in a strictly military as well as a moral point of view; that the relation between officer and man has somehow grown relaxed, that the officers are afraid in some cases to give orders lest the bond should break. We hear of nothing of the kind in Metz, where the Guard is surrounded; but the accounts from Sedan are heartbreaking to the friends of France, infinitely more disheartening than any number of defeats. There are still regiments in Sedan 5th, 55th, and 56th, go into action 2,000 strong and come out 300; but over a great section of the army it is clear, unless indeed all correspondents, French and English, are in a conspiracy of falsehood, that a most dangerous spirit has extended itself. The men are without respect for their officers, abuse them, especially the Generals, with savage freedom, and on the first reverse insult and even fire upon them. All accounts whatever—M. Jeannerod's, Dr. Russell's, the English correspondents', the German correspondents', even the French correspondents' of English papers—are all unanimous on this point, that indiscipline has crept into the army, with its invariable consequences,—inefficiency, disorder, and reluctance to act except when the advantage to be gained was visible to the soldier, while many of them speak of actual hatred existing between the officers and men. Take this single statement out of a dozen. It is from a correspondent of the *Telegraph*, an officer who served through the German war, who is highly recommended by a late temporary disorder, and who entered on his mission a profound believer in the perfection of French military organization:—"I confess that some of the revelations made by regimental officers—by men whose wounds and mutilations bore testimony that they, at any rate, had borne their share in the conflict—astounded me, and reminded me of much that was brought to light in the Bengal army after the great mutiny of 1857." "I am quite prepared to have much, if not all, that I have written above not only disputed, but flat

includes a section of the trunk of a silver fir from the Hochwald, near Bair; its diameter was eight feet, its height one hundred and fifty.

The public library, near the new church, contains one hundred thousand volumes (be merciful to these treasures, too, O amiable artillerymen!) Among the priceless curiosities are the Landsberg Missal, or Garden of Delights; it is full of early Byzantine miniatures, circa 1180, and belonged to Herrade Abbess of Stohenberg. Among the early printed books are Cicero, by Faust, 1465, a Strasbourg Bible, by Eggesteur, 1446, and a Mentchin Bible printed at the same place in the same year. In the two halls are stored some Roman antiquities found in Alsace, the old town standard of Strasbourg, a statue of Rudolph of Hapsburg, and some painted glass from Molsteins. The hope that all those treasures may escape the chances of war will not be confined to students alone.

THE NEW PHASE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

(*Economist*, September 10.)

THE changes of these few weeks are so rapid that it is difficult to keep pace with them. We have now to prepare in the money market for the possibility, if not the probability, of a sudden peace, just as only seven weeks since we had to prepare for the possibility, if not probability, of a sudden war. And the problem now before us is very important.

One point we believe to be certain. If there should be a sudden peace, and if any Government were established in Paris in which Europe felt, we will not say complete confidence,—under the circumstances that is impossible,—but tolerable confidence, much money would leave London, and what remained would rise in value. And this we say for several reasons:—1st. As it is, money would go to Paris according to all common exchange calculations; but in fact it does not go because the ordinary basis of those calculations is at an end. Those calculations universally assume that there is no danger from war or civil commotion to the transit of bullion. And just now there is extreme danger. But if the war and the commotion should cease, this exceptional variation would be at an end, and money would flow from us as usual. 2ndly. There is a considerable sum of money (though how large no one knows) sent here for security, because of the war and because of the Revolution in France. If therefore the war should on a sudden cease, and if a fairly strong Government should arise in Paris, the reason why this money was sent here would be over, and in a little while it would be sure to leave us. 3rdly. We have been buying goods in France, incited more or less by the low prices there consequent on the war. Some of the purchases money is now left here for safe custody, but all would go at once if France became as safe as usual, or at all like it. Lastly, as soon as the war is over, France certainly, and perhaps Germany also, must begin to borrow largely. As yet most of the war has been made on credit. *Receipts* are given to the persons who take, or lose, goods for the soldiers' sake, and these receipts are to be cashed when the war is over. If, as is all but certain, the main cost of the war will fall on France, she will have to borrow many millions sterling to pay these orders, and probably Germany, though willing, will not be able to get all the cost of the war out of France, and may have to pay for some part itself. The French funds at 53 in at all a decent state of France would attract a considerable sum from hence, and German funds would do so also. On these grounds we are clear that, if you could have a peace *of* Paris, and an orderly Government *at* Paris, the state of Lombard-street would change; money would be exported, and the rate of discount would probably rise.

But will these two conditions be satisfied? As to the possibility, if not the probability of peace, we own we feel confident. Of course there are always in war, and always in French politics many elements which defy calculation, and therefore no one would dogmatise too surely. But in this case, the probability that peace is imminent seems greatly preponderant. Elsewhere we have given our reasons for thinking that the Germans would be far wiser not to ask for Alsace and Lorraine, or for a foot of French territory; and if they do not ask for it, instant peace is certain. The circular of M. Jules Favre on behalf of the new Government as much as says that if French territory be respected and left entire they will make no difficulty on other matters. If the point of honour be untouched, all else may be adjusted. But even if the Germans are, as we think, unwise and over-grasping, if they require French territory to be given to them, we own we think it must be given to them. No reasoning that we have seen convinces us that Paris can stand a siege. It is said that she has provisions in store—that the bakers have flour for three months; but we are not told *who has counted that flour*. The figures of the Empire have been fallacious as to men and guns. Much figured on paper which could not be found in fact; and we cannot therefore trust those figures as to food. And even if the food were there, the distribution of it would be a difficulty of the first magnitude. Most of the ordinary operations of life—the ordinary modes of earning money—are stopped by a siege, and there must be national relief on a huge scale. Immediately would arise the great pauper class and (some parts of Paris are as much the natural sink of France as the East end of London is of England: everyone who has failed always and everywhere else drifts there): and the pauper class would say, "Feed *us*; we are Frenchmen, we are "citizens; we cannot starve; we *will* not starve." And a revolution-Government just appointed by the people could not say to them, as all Governments let people starve. And scarcely any stock of provisions that could be stored, far less any that is likely to be at present stored, would keep the populace of Paris in the idleness that is necessary and in the comfort they would require. Unless under a tyrannical Government enforcing starvation on the Parisians by a large garrison army, it seems impossible that Paris could be defended long.

And if the economical difficulties were solved, there would remain the military ones and the political. Of the first we cannot speak confidently, but it is certain that the fortifications of Paris were not constructed to meet any such emergency as they process. They were planned on the reasonable assumption that Paris would always have a large army outside the walls to harass the besiegers, and a large regular army inside to man the walls. But neither of these exist. All that is present is an enthusiastic populace, ill-armed, ill-trained, unused to act together, and such a force is difficult to manage, and harder still to rely on. Nor were the forts fitted for the warfare of the present day; they were contrived as defence against the *guns* and assailants of twenty years since, and there have been incalculable changes since that time. And we believe, too, that the fortifications are not finished even according to their original pattern, imperfect as that was. Till this month nobody in their senses ever thought of such a calamity as the present, and no one therefore provided against it.

To combat these military and these economical difficulties would require a very strong Government. But it is impossible that the present Government can be be strong. It is already divided against itself. General Trochu says, we are told, that there is no Republic, and unless a Constituent Assembly so decide there shall be no Republic. Yet the Republic has been proclaimed, and has been received with acclamation at Paris, Lyons, and all the great French cities. Such a division between the military commander and the civil Government must in all cases weaken both. In this case it would peculiarly weaken them. A main question for discussion and decision is which and how many of the populace you will arm, and on this account a strong anti-Republican as a strong Republican are sure to differ critically. A large part of the lowest populace are believed to be Republicans; a Republican would wish to arm those and an anti-Republican would fear to do so. That General Trochu and the Government can long act together is unlikely, and to change the command of the troops at Paris must cause great danger and might cause utter ruin. How can a Government like this solve the great problems before them? Can they hold back the many plunderers within? can they defeat the innumerable Prussians without?

On these grounds we believe that almost certainly Paris cannot be defended; that probably no serious attempt will be made to defend it; that it will be taken almost at once by the Prussians; or that, without an effort at defence, peace must be made as soon as the Prussians arrive under the walls; and in both cases pretty much on the German terms. *France*, we believe, *is conquered*, and she must submit to the fate which she cannot alter.

It is said indeed that the Government will leave Paris to its fate, and fly to some safer town. But out of Paris would this Provisional Government be a Government, or be obeyed as such by any one? Its only title to authority is that it was appointed by the populace of Paris (who have made so many French Governments); their only hold on France is that Paris is the heart and centre of the system of administration by which France is controlled and governed. If the present Government leave Paris, other towns will set up other Governments; it will only be one Government among others.

If peace alone, therefore, would cause money to leave England, we should certainly expect that money soon to go. But the second condition is that there shall be a trustworthy, or at any rate a much trusted Government in France, and we have said enough here and in other articles to show how uncertain the establishment of such a Government seems to us to be. The only certain conclusion is that as soon after the peace as any decent sort of Government is established in Paris, money in considerable quantities will begin to be exported from England to the continent.

THE Thames Conservators have acquired extended powers under a new Act. They will now be able to prevent the pollution of the river, and to compel steam vessels to consume their own smoke. So perhaps we may yet live to see clear water at Westminster, and stand upon London Bridge without stopping our nostrils

THE town of Enniskillen has been in a state of suppressed riot. The French and German sympathisers have assembled in large bands, and after an initiatory fight, have contented themselves with provoking one another with the evident intention of forcing their opponents to begin the disturbance. Patrols of police had to clear the streets.

WHO shall say that the coaching days are past, while the Tunbridge stage is still driven, and an officer in the Guards holds the ribbons? Captain Haythorne, summoned by the police for furious driving, triumphantly proved by the evidence of a brother officer, Lord A. Lennox, that he had his team "well in hand" and was extremely careful, and the summons was dismissed.

A CONVICT escaped from Portland on Sunday night, Sept. 4. Some repairs had been done to the flooring of his cell, underneath which is an open place for ventilation. As the flooring was not securely fastened, the convict managed to remove a portion of it, and getting through the aperture crept along until he arrived at some grating, which he managed to force, and then found himself in an open yard, near the warder's quarters. He had torn his blankets and sheets into strips, so as to form a kind of ladder, which he had secured to an iron hook covered with linen, so as to deaden any noise it might make, and on getting into the yard he got upon the roof of some buildings, and then making use of his linen rope threw the iron hook over the prison wall, and thus reached its summit. He then reversed the hook and descended, but as the rope was too short to carry him to the ground, he dropped the remaining distance, and the sound was heard by a sentry on duty, but owing to the darkness of the night nothing could be seen. This was at twenty minutes after twelve, and it was not until two o'clock, when the officers of the prison went their rounds, that the convict was missed. He has not yet been recaptured.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 10.)

AN object at which Europe may be fairly said to have been aiming, off and on, for a thousand years, but which, during all that time, has never been permanently carried out, may perhaps seem, on the face of it, to be desirable in itself, but to be so beset with difficulties as to be almost hopeless. There are perhaps but few people who take in how thoroughly the great war of the second half of the nineteenth century which is now going on before our eyes is really a repetition of the forgotten wars of the ninth century. We have shown in former articles what the origin of modern France really was. The great Frankish Empire split up into four kingdoms—Germany, or the Eastern Kingdom; Italy, the Western Kingdom, in which we may see the first faint foreshadowing of modern France; and lastly, the Middle Kingdom. The first three of these kingdoms still abide. The strange thing is that it is hard to make people understand that Germany and Italy, in their present united state, are no new conceptions of yesterday, but real restorations of an ancient state of things. It is equally hard to make people understand that France, the most artificial creation of the three, the mere result of an accident, has not existed in its present shape from the beginning of things. Still Germany, Italy, and France still abide on the modern map, only with—till within the last few weeks—an appalling extension of the frontier of France at the expense of Germany. But the fourth kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, has vanished from the map. It survives only in small detached portions, in vain hopes and attempts, in European guarantees which are trampled under foot as soon as any Power which is strong enough finds it convenient to trample on them. The neutrality of Belgium, Luxemburg (or Lutzelburg), and Switzerland, the vanished neutrality of Savoy, are all parts and fragments of a conception which, a thousand years back, took a much more definite and connected shape. All are traces of the long-vanished Middle Kingdom, and the conception which the Middle Kingdom consciously or unconsciously expressed was the necessity of putting a barrier State between the eastern and western portions of the divided Empire—in other words, between Germany and France.

The words "Middle Kingdom," which so graphically express the position and functions of the State so described, come from the description given in our own chronicles of the division of the Empire after the deposition of Charles the Fat. Then, when Odo took to the "West-Deal"—to the kingdom which was near being called Carolingia and which in the end was called France—Boso took to the "Middle Kingdom"; he had in fact taken to it a little earlier. By the Middle Kingdom is here meant the Kingdom of Burgundy in its wider extent, the land between the Rhone and the Saone and the Alps—all in short which was at any time time Burgundian ground save the Frency duchy of which Dijon is the capital. This was most truly a Middle Kingdom, a kingdom interposed between Germany, France, and Italy, and which therefore France and Italy amounted to a barrier of complete separation. It was only the constant aggressions of France upon this same Middle Kingdom which made France and Italy neighbours. Those aggressions have been going on, stealthily and gradually, for six hundred years, reaching from the seizure of Lyons by Philip the Fair to the seizure of Savoy by Napoleon III. Still some traces of that Middle Kingdom remain even now. The Western Cantons of Switzerland formed a part of it, the only part which France has failed to swallow up; Savoy formed another part. The Middle Kingdom in this shape, the Kingdom of Burgundy, is thus practically represented by the Confederation of Switzerland, and the importance of its independence and neutrality is recognised by the European guarantee which is still extended to Switzerland and which it was vainly attempted to extend to Savoy.

But there was a still earlier Middle Kingdom which has also left its traces upon the modern map. Whether by accident or design, the earlier divisions of the ninth century decreed that the Eastern and Western Kingdoms what Germany and France—should be kept apart from one another during the whole extent of their frontier. The Kingdom of Lothar, *Lotharii Regnum*, Lotharingia, stretched in its first extent from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. A long narrow strip was thus made to divide the two States which men seem from the first to have instinctively looked on as destined to become rivals. The name of Lotharingia—the correlative of Carolingia—clave to the northern portion of the original kingdom, including the province which still bears the name as Lothringen or Lorraine, as well as the greater part of the Belgian Kingdom. Here then was a Middle Kingdom, a kingdom interposed between East and West, a kingdom whose fluctuations between East and West form a main part of the history of the tenth century. The border land is sometimes found attached to the Eastern, sometimes to the Western, Kingdom. But the fluctuations of its allegiance can be explained on a simple principle. Lotharingia was the special seat of loyalty to the Carolingian House. When a Karling was seated on the throne of either East or West, he commanded Lotharingian loyalty before all other pretenders. When the choice was simply between a German and a Frenchman, the German was preferred. When the Western Kingdom became definitely French, when the Carolingian royalty of Laon ended and the Western crown was transferred to the Dukes of Paris, then Lotharingia finally severed itself from all connexion with the West. Its divided portions became fiefs of the Empire. One of those portions, the province which has retained the name, forms part of the modern acquisitions of France. The three bishoprics, Metz, Toul, and Verdun, were annexed in the sixteenth century, the duchy strictly so called in the eighteenth. Other portions are included in the dominions of Belgium; another forms the Duchy of Lützelburg. And here again, just as in the case of Switzerland, the leading States, the vestiges of the old Kingdom of Lotharingia, are the subjects of European guarantees.

The ninth century and the nineteenth would thus seem to have been agreed as to the need of interposing a barrier of some kind between the great Teutonic and the great Romance Kingdom. But it must not be thought that the idea slept for a thousand years. It has constantly wakened whenever the boundaries of Europe have had to be rearranged. The establishment of a frontier State of some kind was discussed at more than one of the diplomatic conferences both of the last and the present century. And the idea has turned up again in more minds than one since the beginning of the present war. Among the flying rumours of the day we have heard it said more than once that there was a disposition somewhere or other to form Elsass and Lothringen into a distinct State under the same guarantee as Belgium and Switzerland. It is even told us, with many details, that Count Bismarck himself has considered and rejected the proposal. The rumour was probably baseless as a statement of the serious intentions of any European Power, but it was not the less a witness to the presence of the idea in men's minds in these days as well as in days long past. It is in fact an idea which has never wholly passed away from the days of the first Lothar till now.

The time when there was the best chance of the re-establishment of a Middle Kingdom on a grand scale was in the fifteenth century. It was the avowed object of Charles the Bold. And it must be remembered that Charles the Bold appears in history in a very different light from that in which he appears in *Quentin Durward*. The rash and overbearing disposition of Charles showed itself far more in the way in which he set about compassing his objects than in the objects themselves. His position made him the very impersonation of a Middle Kingdom. A prince whose real power made him the peer of the Emperor and of the King of France, reigned on the confines of the two kingdoms, not only holding fiefs of both, but holding nothing which he did not hold in fief of one or the other. The Duke of Brabant and Count of Burgundy was the vassal of the Emperor; the Duke of Burgundy and Count of Flanders was the vassal of the King of France. His dominions, as he inherited them, lay in two great detached masses on the borders of the two realms. He was lord of Burgundy, both French duchy and imperial county; he was lord also of the Low Countries—including therein the Lower Lotharingia—with a frontier reaching to the Somme. To unite these two detached portions into one connected dominion by the acquisition of the Duchy of Upper Lotharingia was his chief and undoubted object. To extend that connected dominion to the fullest extent of old Burgundy and old Lotharingia, by the acquisition of the Burgundian provinces between the Rhone, the Alps and the Mediterranean, was at least his dream. Policy prompted the union of the detached portions of his dominion, and possibly it did not forbid their further extension. And a sort of sentimental point of honour might prompt the sovereign of so much old Burgundian and Lotharingian territory to make himself master of all that ever bore either of those names.

Never before or after did so great a State arise on the borders of France and Germany as when the power of Charles was at its height. His was truly a Middle Kingdom. For a kingdom and not a mere duchy it was to be. Every reader of his history knows how Charles had actually got his crown ready in order to receive it formally at the hands of the Emperor Frederick, and how ludicrously the frightened or prudent Cæsar got him away from Trier, leaving his mighty vassal crownless. At last the schemes of Charles were shivered in pieces by the pikes of the Switzers. Their war with Charles was, as it seems to us, neither the war of patriotic defence which it appears in the common legends, nor yet a mere intrigue stirred up by French bribes. The interests of France and of the Confederates coincided. Charles had not attacked the confederates, but he had attacked their allies, and the progress of his dominion threatened him. When ancient geographical language was still so well remembered that Bern spoke of herself

Als Krone im Burgundenreich,

the advance of a sovereign who claimed to unite all the Burgundies could not fail to be a matter of dread among at least the Western members of the League. How far the kingdom planned by Charles could have lasted may well be doubted; but the actual fall of his power was undoubtedly an European calamity. It led immediately to the wars of the next age, to the rivalry between France and the House of Austria, as representing the House of Burgundy. It was over the heritage of Charles the Bold that Charles the Fifth and Francis the First tore Europe in pieces. The struggle over his possessions was the beginning of the long struggle of which perhaps the most eventful stage is being now acted before our eyes.

It seems very doubtful whether any scheme for the formation of a new middle State could succeed in the present state of Europe. The tendency of modern policy runs on the whole against small States. Two of their number, those two which directly represent the Middle Kingdom, are indeed among the States whose existence and independence we are bound to cherish most dearly. But because Belgium and Switzerland exist, and because their existence is of the highest European importance, it does not follow that a new Belgium or Switzerland could be called into being between the Moselle and the Rhine. To call such a State into being would not satisfy German feeling, while it would offend French feeling nearly, if not quite, as much as the transfer of the province to Germany. The birth of a new independent and neutralized middle State is rather to be wished for than hoped for. But the same policy may lead to giving new strength, new guarantees, to those representatives of the Middle Kingdom which still survive. If the borders of France are to be cut short, it should not be forgotten that within those modern borders are men speaking the old Flemish tongue, and that Geneva is as it were in prison, hemmed in on every side by her threatening neighbour. The fate of Elsass and Lothringen is not for us to foretell, but we may feel sure that they will either remain French or become German, and that no new middle State will arise. But it would be a good policy to seize the opportunity of further securing and strengthening the two small States in whose maintenance all Europe is so deeply interested, and it would be a grand policy too on the part of Prussia to take the moment of conquest to fulfil the long-delayed promise to the Danish inhabitants of North Sleswick.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 9.)

IMPRACTICABLE.

Looking back at the course of the war which has now reached so remarkable a crisis, one is tempted to recur to the Utopian idea that two nations who have a difference should request some well-qualified and impartial arbitrator carefully to investigate their mutual military power and resources, and to decide which of the two must be conquered and which victorious in the event of hostilities. Can we doubt that had there been some disinterested Von Moltke to whom the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia could have entrusted such a delicate investigation two months ago he would at once have decided in favour of Prussia, and by thus playing the game, as it were, in advance, might have saved both countries the vast treasures of life and property they have so lavishly wasted. Had he decided that their chances of success were equal, then he might have said, "Together let them go," but the slaughter of a war between two nations evenly matched would probably not be half so terrible as in the case of warfare with unlimited numbers on one side and unlimited despair on the other.

THE WAR AND "LE SPORT."

It is pleasant to find that the enduring passion for the "steeple chase" is capable of surviving the overwhelming anxieties which have blunted the taste for several other kinds of light amusement in Paris:—

"Le Jockey Club de Paris a décidé que le steeple chasse, ne pouvant se faire à Baden Baden, à cause de la guerre, il aurait lieu à Spa, indépendamment de nos courses, le 24 Septembre, et les jours suivants.

"Si le temps est propice, nous espérons que les plaisirs, toujours recherchés, attireront beaucoup de monde dans notre petite localité."

So writes the amiable M. H. L. Dechesne. The Prussian officers were always prominent figures in these international contests of *le sport*. Just now they and their horses are likely to be wanted elsewhere although the Jockey Club may be spared from Paris. It would be interesting to find that other pursuits than those of nursing can combine belligerents in neutral co-operation, and that the colours of the turf afford as much protection against hostile passions as the Geneva badge.

DIVORCE IN THE STATES.

The *New York Times*, in an article on the "Decadence of the Family," says that society in the West seems to be getting into a very chaotic condition. This state of things the writer traces to the facility offered by Western laws for dissolving the marriage tie—a facility, he remarks, not much exaggerated in the popular legend which represents the trains on the railways of Indiana and Illinois stopping five minutes for divorces, as in other countries minutes for refreshments. One gentleman in one of these States, after four marriages and as many divorces, ended by remarrying his first wife, and the writer in the *New York Times* asks, what could be the feeling of the children of these several marriages towards one another and towards their fickle-minded parent? In another case in Illinois a man, after divorcing his wife and marrying again, hired the divorced wife to do housework for himself and her successor, at the paltry pittance of two dollars a week. The natural consequence of a state of affairs such as this, where one's nearest relatives change almost with every moon, is seen in the independence of the young lady of Dubuque who recently sued her mother for libel.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The rights of women are already in a more forward state in some respects on the other side of the Channel than they are here. An English lady has found no difficulty in obtaining from the Paris Faculty of Medicine the doctor's gown, which was denied by the universities of London and of Edinburgh; and a subsequent movement, which had the official countenance of the Empress and of the Minister of Instruction, a few weeks since provided the foundation of a completely organized female school of medicine. We have heard less of the progress of their claims to political power, and to seats in the Legislative Assembly. Their admission would be attended possibly with inconveniences arising out of some peculiar national habits, which have recently been strikingly illustrated. The *Times*' correspondent observes that a popular French deputy just now has a hard life of it, unless, which is inconceivable, he likes being kissed by male constituents of all classes and degrees of cleanliness. He saw a big dirty fellow in a blouse jump into poor Jules Simon's carriage and kiss him enthusiastically. The unlucky favourite's face as he underwent the operation was a wonderful study. Possibly the election of some female deputies might bring about a remedy: the temptation to abuse might lead to prohibition.

COLLEGE EXPENSES IN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

The details of college expenses which are scattered through the pages of Mr. Mayor's "History of St. John's, Cambridge," will be read with interest in connection with the efforts that are being made at both universities to enforce greater economy among the students. It appears that at the commencement of the sixteenth century the allowance to a fellow for maintenance was 12d. a week, and to a scholar 7d., while the salary of the master was fixed at £20 a year. The other payments were in proportion, for the entire annual revenues of the college did not exceed £400. Allowing for the altered value of money, it still remains very clear that the style of living must have been extremely frugal, and probably the terms in which the young Earl of Essex described his college wardrobe—"not only threadbare, but ragged"—applied with equal force to the dress of most of his fellow-students. Indeed, the sumptuary revolution that has since taken place must have been of very recent origin, for even in the last century the cost of living at St. John's was far below that to which the closest economy could now reduce it. The rent of rooms was from £6 to £7 a year; meat cost only 4d. a pound, and in 1781 a fellow's dividend (and a fellowship in those days generally implied residence) was fixed at £56, or little more than £1 a week. Whether the scholarship of the students generally has advanced *pari passu* with their expenditure is a question into which Mr. Mayor does not enter.

MR. NAPOLEON.

The very easy circumstances in which deposed or abdicating potentates contrive to pass the years of their banishment has often been the subject of remark. Now that the name of Napoleon III. is added to this list it may comfort those who sympathize with him to know that he will be no exception to his predecessors. It is now no secret in Amsterdam that his Imperial Majesty about a month back placed £400,000 in Dutch railway bonds, upon the dividends of which, with other investments, he and his family may manage to get on very comfortably. The dénouement may possibly seem a little unromantic to the thousands who have spent their blood in the Imperialist cause, cheered by the inspiriting addresses of their leader and the conviction that they followed a man whose motto was "Mort ou victorieux;" but after all they deserve their disappointment for having so mistaken the spirit of their age. What was the use of "Mr." Burke's telling them eighty years back that the "age of sophisters, economists, and calculators" had succeeded that of chivalry? Did they really suppose that a European sovereign would stake his life upon a battle, and die at the head of his followers, like an ignorant Abyssinian prince? Did they indeed require actual experience to prove to them that Darius "fallen from his high estate" no longer "welters in his blood," but retires calmly upon his other estates real and personal, and passes the remainder of his life either in harmless field sports or in philosophical reviews of his own career?

A WAR OF CREEDS.

The strange outcry raised against the Protestants in France naturally recalls the horrors which were perpetrated after Waterloo at Nismes and other places by such wretches as Trestaillon, Truphémi, and Graffan. Then religious enthusiasm came after the war, and was due to Royalist reaction; now it is raising its head to defend the Empire. In 1815 Marshal Brune was slaughtered at Avignon, General Ramel at Toulouse, a body of Mamelukes at Marseilles; Calvinists were slaughtered even in prison with the most refined barbarity, women were outraged, houses burned, &c. &c. and all these atrocities remained unpunished. When the deputy d'Argenson demanded an inquiry into those horrible crimes he excited transports of rage, and was called to order by the Chamber, and, as a French historian says, "The cry of justice and humanity arose from a foreign tribunal; the illustrious Broughham invoked in favour of the Protestants of France the intervention of his Government, and the English Parliament was moved by the accents of his indignant voice." We see, therefore, that civilization, as far as the Legislature is concerned, has not remained stationary. When M. Audé (du Gard) rose the day before yesterday and complained of the recent unprovoked attacks made on his fellow Protestants, he was warmly applauded, and the Minister of the Interior promised an immediate inquiry. The Jacquirie followed the battle of Poitiers; the Dragonades the reverses of Louis XIV.; and the massacres in the south, Waterloo: so reverses to the French arms always seem to entail civil persecution.

AN "EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT."

Those British tourists who take it to heart that, when passing through foreign cities, they do not receive from the ambassador of their own country that hospitality they conceive they have a right to expect, will do well to read the evidence given by Mr. Henry Labouchere before the Select Committee on Diplomatic and Consular Services. If that gentleman's statement is correct, they do not lose much, so far as the grosser appetites of the table are concerned. After stating that the society in St. Petersburg is so exclusive that it would have been impossible when he was at the Embassy to invite any Russian Society at the same time with any English merchant there, because the Russian would object to meet the trader, he said that, in consequence of this difficulty, the ambassador was obliged to give two different kinds of parties—one party for the Russians, another for the English residents, but he was quite unable to bring them together; and in answer to a question put by Mr. Eastwick—"Would not that fact increase his [the ambassador's] expense?" Mr. Labouchere made the following suggestive and melancholy reply:—"A few candles and ices for an evening party do not cost much." "Do you really think," asked Mr. Otway, "that the expenditure of an entertainment at Paris would be fairly represented by your description of a few candles and a few ices?" "Do you mean a simple reception?" inquired Mr. Labouchere. "An evening's entertainment," replied Mr. Otway. "Certainly I do," said Mr. Labouchere. "I should say that the fair description would be candles, ices, tea, and coffee." This discloses a terrible state of affairs; for even at a London crush it is possible for a lady of herculean strength to obtain a glass of bad sherry and water, and weak lemonade is freely distributed to such of the sufferers who happen in the general squash to be shoved into the vicinity of the table that forms the only protection of the waiters.

AN IDEA.

If talking machines such as that which is now being exhibited come into general use, how much trouble will be saved to public men. There seems to be no good reason why a machine of this nature representing the Premier, for instance, should not be fixed to the bench he occupies in the House of Commons, and being connected with Downing-street by wires should not with the assistance of electricity be made to answer the medium of answering questions and delivering speeches, thus obviating the necessity of his personal attendance. Again, talking machines might be placed in the pulpits of every church within a certain radius, and one clergyman from a central point might address all the congregations simultaneously. This would enable one man to do the work of fifty, and render it possible to pay him a stipend more worthy of his labours than that which is under present arrangements received by too many of the clergy, who are expected to live and dress like gentlemen, and bring up large families, on less pay than that received by omnibus drivers. A talking machine resembling a police-constable might also with advantage be placed in front of the shop windows in which photographic portraits are displayed. This machine should periodically, say once in every two minutes, ejaculate in deep guttural tones, "Move on," and thus keep the street clear at a slight expense to the ratepayers. In various ways these machines might be utilized. In ragged schools they would be invaluable, a strong machine so constructed as to use bad language should be punched on the head as an example for the boys. Singing machines would bring the delights of the opera within the domestic circle; and persuasive machines established on the coasts of Africa in connexion with submarine telegraph lines would be invaluable for missionary work at unhealthy stations. But what we really require at present is a fighting machine. Regiments of these might be cut down without breaking a nation's heart. War without tears and bloodshed would, however, possess little attractions for high-spirited nations, and the gallant Turk would, it is to be feared, pine for their wounds and slaughter, and if by common agreement fighting was only allowed by machinery, and destruction was confined to dummies, the fair fields of ambition would soon be withered by the monotony of universal peace.

THE REPORT OF CAPTAIN VIVIAN'S COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT IN THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

THE following are, we (*Pall Mall Gazette*) understand, the chief features of the scheme proposed by Captain Vivian's committee to facilitate promotion and retirement in the ordnance corps:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1. Optional retirement of all officers on half-pay after twenty-five years' service.
2. Optional retirement of lieutenant-colonels on 20s. a day after thirty years' service.
3. Optional retirement of colonels on 25s. a day after thirty-five years' service.

The two last classes to succeed to rank of major-general in their turn.

4. Compulsory retirement of colonels at the age of of sixty, either,

I. Retiring altogether from service on £600 a year; or,

II. Retiring on 26s. a day and remaining on list for succession to major-general or colonel-commandant.

5. Secretary of State empowered to retire inefficient officers on low rates of half-pay.

6. Temporary, redundant, or supernumerary list to be formed gradually, commencing in April, 1873, and completed in March, 1879, the limits of service for each rank being the same as for the Engineers.

This redundant list will then consist of 60 lieutenant-colonels, 50 first captains, 40 second captains, extra to the establishment.

This redundant list will continue without reduction until April, 1885.

After April, 1885, each alternate vacancy will be absorbed until the corps resumes its present establishment.

7. A sum of £5,000 or £6,000 to be taken on the estimates annually, for the next three or four years for buying out.

Captains, second captains, and lieutenants at same price as commissions of a corresponding rank in the Line.

Should No. 6 not be accepted by the Horse Guards authorities, No. 7 is to be augmented to £10,000 a year.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Same as Royal Artillery.

6. Promotion to proceed independently of vacancies, but on completion of fixed periods of service, viz.:—Major-General after forty years, colonel after thirty-four years, lieutenant-colonel after twenty-five years, captain after eighteen years, second captain after twelve years.

We reserve for another occasion the consideration of how far these arrangements, if adopted, are likely to promote the end which the committee was appointed to satisfy. It is impossible to discuss these propositions fully or fairly until we have had an opportunity of carefully weighing the arguments which have induced the committee to put them forward. The inquiry was a long and patient one, and the committee would hardly have put forward a scheme if they did not consider that it had a reasonable hope of success. It is only right therefore to abstain from any expression of opinion until the report itself is before us.

THE success with which small-pox has been stamped out of Ireland by the careful enforcement of vaccination continues, we are glad to find, unabated. Only one death from small-pox is reported in the whole of Ireland during the quarter ending June 1870. The few cases that have occurred were traced to direct importation. When shall we see this country as carefully guarded by the thorough and salutary enforcement of the law? Not, we fear, while the power of carrying it out lies so largely as it does now in the hands of boards of guardians.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SOME idea of the vastness of the railway transport of soldiers and military stores on the French lines during the war may be gathered from the returns of last week. The receipts of the Lyons-Mediterranean alone were £21,304 over those of the corresponding week last year, and the total increase for all the railways of France during the period since the 1st of January, 1870, as compared with the same period in 1869, reached the enormous sum of £1,497,928. We presume it has all been paid. Of course some of the lines which traverse the seat of war are suffering; for instance, the Eastern lost £98,512 last week. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IT seems likely that a little common sense will soon preside over the management of the French lycées, some particulars of which at present account for the outbreaks of disorder at one time so common in them. M. Haentjens thinks it important that the pupils should be allowed to converse at their meals, since, he says, silence and pious reading at such times are a relic of mediæval institutions, and the pupils of the lycées are no longer rising monks; conversation at meals is that which best distinguishes mankind from animals. Rollin, who was a better physician than priest, has said in the form of an axiom, "Morsels chatted over are the better digested."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE *Bazintine*, a Constantinople journal, states that M. Herman Oppenheim, the Egyptian banker in Paris, who is well known in Constantinople, had been tried by court-martial and shot, suspected, it is added, of having assisted in negotiations to divulge Marshal Le Bœuf's plan of the campaign to Count Bismarck; also of having supplied money to agitators in Paris on behalf of the Prussian Government. The journal adds with imperturbable assurance that this news had been officially transmitted to the Porte by Djemil Pasha, the Turkish ambassador in Paris. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no truth whatever in this report, which is only one of the many "canards" suggested by the war.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF SEPTEMBER 10.

"THE TALKING MACHINE."—Woman.

WOOL WORK.

A gentleman, in the constant habit of knitting his brows, wishes for some remunerative employment in that line.

REFLECTION.

What a great blessing our noble hospitals and charitable institutions are to . . . . amateur theatrical performers, and ladies fond of exhibiting fancy bazaars.

TELEGRAM.

(*Totally untrustworthy.*)

"The King of Prussia proposes the Prince of Hohenzollern as candidate for the Throne of——."

[*Communication stopped.*

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

We know a City gentleman who is so extremely methodical in business, that when he pays a compliment even to his wife, he always will insist on taking a receipt.

NOT VERY FAR WRONG.

Mrs. Malaprop says that every one ought to contribute as handsomely as possible to the fund for the relief of the wounded, because that will be acting like a good Sanitarian.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

Sandie MacSawnie respondeth—"Truth in wine, indeed! Hoot, mon, there's nae sic a thing. Just shake up that auld port, and ye'll find there's muckle *lees* in it!"

KILL AND CURE.

"The Worshipful Company of Gunmakers" have subscribed one hundred pounds to the National Society for aid to the sick and wounded in war. They could hardly have done less.

AUTUMNAL REFLECTION.

The reapers now with scythe in hand
Amid the yellow corn-fields stand:
What pleasure 'tis to watch each cutter,
And think of future bread and butter!

THE DUEL DECIDED.

The King—"You have fought gallantly, Sir. May I not hear you say you *have enough*?"

The Emperor—"I have been deceived about my strength. I have no choice."—[2nd September, 1870.

A GENTLE HINT.

Emily Carisbrooke, who has already "officiated" at the weddings of three of her friends and is still disengaged, says it is all very well for the gentlemen to propose the bridesmaids, but that she wishes they would go a step farther and propose to them.

INTELLIGENT ANIMALS.

Mrs. Malaprop had no idea that the monkeys in India were such clever and important creatures, until she heard Mr. Malaprop read in the paper that "The natives of Bengal inteud to send an influential Baboon to England to advocate the cause of the natives."

LITERARY ANECDOTE.

Reading a capital letter in the "Telegraph" our friend Mrs. Jones came on the words, "France is pullulating." "Meaning of that word, quick?" she demanded of her nephew Sammy. "Germinating, aunt," promptly responded the well-educated infant. After some thought Aunt Jones observed, "Very right; if I were French I should be German-hating, too." Sammy hooted, but bolted in time to escape a box on his irreverent ears.

A DEGENERATE DAUGHTER.

Shuddering Wife of Charles' bosom—"Promise me, Charlie, dear, O *promise* me, that *you'll* never go and let yourself be organised into a soldier! and that if ever the enemy wants to come and take England, you and I and Maud and Baby will fly to other climes, and *let him!*"

His Mother-in-Law—"Don't talk such unwomanly nonsense, Matilda! Why, if ever the foreign invader dared to set his foot on British ground, it would be *some* compensation, at least, to *me*, to know that *my* husband was among the very *first* to confront the foe!"

MARS AGAINST BACCHUS.

Rival hosts, avoid the Rhine;
Shun the region of the vine.
Do not let your battle-plain
Be the district of champagne.
Ruin not, with shot and shell,
All our prospect of Moselle.

True, e'en though, in human shapes
Fiends should devastate the grapes,
Something, yet, from Pluto's shop,
Will, at races, fizz and pop.
That shall ne'er be drink of mine,
Far be warfare from the Rhine.

AT BREAKFAST.

Emily (reading the "Times" to her Papa, that he may the more conveniently administer his eggs and ham)—"France is divided into three parts, of which——"

Jack—"There's a jolly crib! My eye!"

Papa—If you have a criticism to offer, John, be pleased to present it in becoming language.

Emily—"Jolly crib!" You vulgar child!

Jack—Very well, anything to please. How does Julius Cæsar, Esquire, (I hope that's polite) begin his blessed book? "*Omnis Gallia in tres partes divisa est*——"

Papa (stolling—Well remembered, Jack.

Jack (holding out his hand)—Please to remember the Grotto.

Papa—Proceed, Emily, my dear, with your perusal of the "Times."

[Jack, with an instinctive idea that the tip will come, winks affably at his egg.

ANOTHER VERSION.

"*Arndt this good?*"

What is the Briton's Father-Land?
Is't where unfinished Paul's doth stand,
Is't where Boyne William, stern, doth frown,
Or where Sir Walter, calm, sits down?
O no! O no! Because, you see,
His Father-Land must greater be.

What is the Briton's Father-Land?
Is't little Wales' mountains grand,
Is't where Australia's catt